Thursday, March 29, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME II, 1956

16th March to 16th April 1956

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TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Part I—Questions & Answers

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 29th March, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

रेलवे रियायत भाड़े

***६५१. श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५ में किन-किन अवसरों पर रियायती टिकट जारी किये गये और प्रत्येक अवसर पर कितनी रियायत दी गयी; और

(ख) इन अवसरों पर कितने यात्रियों ने इस रियायत का लाभ उठाया ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) तथा (ख) विशेष अवसरों पर सिर्फ वापसी टिकट के किराये में रियायत की जाती है । जो सूचना मांगी गयी है उसका बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । **(देखिये परिशिष्ट ५ अनुबन्ध सं. ५७)**

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है या सरकार के पास कोई इस तरह की शिकायत पहुंची है कि दशहरा और दिवाली के अवसरों पर कुछ स्टेशनोंपर रियायती टिकट नहीं भेजे गये इसलिए यात्रियों को लौटकर वापस घर जाना पड़ा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इसकी अभी तक कोई शिकायत हमारे नोटिस में नहीं आयी है । मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बतला देना चाहता हूं कि दशहरा, दिवाली और क्रिसमस की हालीडेज के पिछले बरस में १,७५,२५८ टिकट खरीदे गये और उनसे फायदा उठाया गया ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच करेंगी कि क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में लहरिया सराय स्टेशन से कुछ मुसाफिर इसलिए लौट गये कि उनसे स्टेशन मास्टर ने कहा कि हमारे पास रियायती टिकट नहीं आये हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि यह शिकायत सरकार के पास आयी होगी और मैं अपील करूंगा कि इसकी जांच करायी जाये ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो आनरेबल मेम्बर ने फरमाया है उसकी तहकीकात जरूर की जायेगी ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: He says no such complaint has been received and he will look into it.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to state as to whether there is a greater tendency now among the passengers to make use of the concessional tickets?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the demand for concessional tickets is increasing.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): The demand has always been there and is still there.

Shri Velayudhan May I know whether travel concession is given for parties that are going to take part in cultural and artistic shows; and, if so, is it full or half concession that is usually given?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The concession is given to parties of artists.

Shri Velayudhan: Is it full concession?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is a half concession.

Mr. Speaker: It is half. Many a time this has been stated on the floor of the House.

I do not know how best such information as may be necessary for Members may be made available to them. If there are any tourist literature etc. that are printed, copies of them may be kept in the Library and in the Hall also.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Sir, as you yourself remarked that this information has been given out to the House on many an occasion.

Mr. Speaker: They may place the pamphlets also on the Table. If hon. Members do not care to read them, that is another matter.

केन्द्रीय ज्योतिष सम्बन्धी वेधशाला

***६५३. भक्त दर्शन :** क्या संचार मंत्री २६ अगस्त, १६५५ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०७५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय ज्योतिष सम्बन्धी वेधशाला स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में सभी बातों का अध्ययन कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित वेधशाला के स्थान आदि के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, तो अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय मे मंत्री (श्री राज बहादूर) (क) अभी नहीं, श्रीमान् जी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सभा पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जाता है [**देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध सं० ५८**]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि सन् १६४५ सें इस सम्बध में विचार किया जा रहा है और क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध मै क्या अड़चनें हैं कि अभी तक निर्णय नहीं हो पा रहा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी, यह सत्य है कि प्लानिंग कमेटी सन् १६४५ में नियुक्त हुई थी । उसकी सिफारिशे काफी बाद में आयीं और इस सिफारिश की कि कहां से तारामंडल को ठीक तरह से देखा जा सकता है और कहां इसको स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए जांच हो रही है । इसके बारे में मैं पहले भी उत्तर दे चुका हूं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : विवरण में कहा गया है कि अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए कुछ रकम रखी गयी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह रकम कितनी है और कुल खर्चे का क्या अनुमान है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : कुल खर्चे का अनुमान ४० लाख है और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए बीस लाख रुपया रखा गया है । इस प्रश्न का उत्तर भी मैं पहले दे चुका हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: May I suggest this for consideration by hon. Ministers? Again and again details are asked as to what provision has been made in the *panch varshiya yojana*. Why not a detailed statement from each Ministry be kept in the Library? Hon. Ministers cannot be expected to have at their finger's ends all the details which hon. Members would like to have.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The details of the Second Five Year Plan have already been published and are with hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: They are asking details whether this station has been included in the *panch varshiya yojana* and so on.

Shri A. P. Jain: The details have not been finalised yet.

Mr. Speaker: Then how are they given here?

Shri A. P. Jain: Provisionally.

Mr. Speaker: All right, that provisional information may be given.

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as this particular thing is concerned I have given the provisional details.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want the time of the House to be occupied in giving details about a particular State or a particular area. The general policy or matters of far-reaching importance to India as a whole must be asked.

Shri Velayudhan: The hon. Minister said that it is provisional. Is it a provisional decision and, if so, may I know whether it will have any effect on the final draft?

Shri A. P. Jain: Of course, provisional decisions have always an effect on the final draft.

BANIHAL TUNNEL

***954. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the amount of money spent on the construction of a tunnel in Banihal Pass in Jammu and Kashmir State so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Rs. 28·67 lakhs up to the end of September 1955.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the total expenditure of the Banihal tunnel, when it is completed, will outrun the estimated expenditure and, if so, by what sum?

Shri Alagesan: The approximate estimated cost of the tunnel is about Rs. 3 crores. I am not able to say, I can only hope that it will be kept within that limit; I cannot say by what amount it will be exceeded, etc.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the construction of this tunnel is according to schedule and, if not, what are the reasons for being behind the schedule?

Shri Alagesan: It is fairly up to schedule, though not exactly up to schedule. There have been some delays in the getting of machinery. Also, the weather conditions were responsible to a certain extent. The procurement of materials was also responsible for a little delay. We are in the beginning stages, and I hope the work will be completed within the scheduled time.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the hon. Minister has seen a report in the Press that certain construction made and used on this Banihal tunnel has gone down, that it was not according to specification, and certain allegations were made against the Kashmir Government in regard to this?

Shri Alagesan: Not in the tunnel that we are making; it was in the old tunnel which goes at a higher level. There have been some slips in that tunnel, and they are being attended to.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Pande. Shri Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the material that is required.........

Shri B. D. Pande: I wanted to ask the same question. It was the old tunnel....................................

Mr. Speaker: I called out his name, and he was not rising in his seat.

Shri B. D. Pande: I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker: All right, I will call a little louder hereafter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that there was some delay on account of the non-availability of material. May I know whether the material that is used there is indigenous or it is got from some other country?

Shri Alagesan: It is both.

RAILWAY PLATFORMS

***956. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how far Government have succeeded in constructing Railway Platforms with the co-operation of voluntary labour; and

(b) total amount spent on constructing such platforms?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Northern and Western Railways received offers for doing earth work by voluntary labour and these railways have been able to construct platforms on 14 and 3 stations respectively.

Offers for voluntary labour for 2 more stations on the Northern Railway have been received and will be availed of when works are sanctioned.

(b) Rs. 57,604 and Rs. 39,677 have been spent by the Northern and Western Railways respectively on works other than earth work which was done by voluntary labour.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether, apart from the construction of the platforms, any other construction work has been undertaken with voluntary labour?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: So far, this is all the work that has been undertaken.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether the labour that is coming for this work is skilled or unskilled?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is mainly unskilled labour which does earthwork.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उन स्टेशनो की सूची इस सदन के पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जहां कि वह कार्य किया गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: Obviously, the hon. Member wants a list of those 14 and 3 stations to be placed on the Table of the House, and he is not aware of even a single station, on his own part.

श्री शाहनवाज खां : सूची रख दी जायेंगी ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know if it is not a fact that covering of platforms is really more needed than raising of platforms, and will the Government take this into consideration, namely, to build covering for the platforms before they take up the work of raising platforms ?

Mr. Speaker: Covering of platforms by voluntary labour?

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will address themselves to the question on hand. Many good questions can be put, but they are not relevant so far as the main question is concerned. Next question.

INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION

***957. Shri S. C. Samanta**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 276, on the 6th March, 1956, and state the arrangements that have been made for holding the fifth session of the International Rice Commission of F.A.O. in India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): It has been decided to hold the fifth session of the International Rice Commission at Calcutta from the 12th to 17th November, 1956. The first meeting of the National Rice Commission set up primarily with the object of undertaking plans and preparations for the next session of the International Rice Commission will be held on the 17th and 18th April, 1956.

Shri. S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the whole expenditure will be borne by our Government or whether the International Rice Commission will share it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The International Body will share part of it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many members are expected to come to India?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There are 26 members of this International Commission. I have got the whole list of the countries like Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Cuba, The Dominican Republic, Ecquador, Egypt, and so on.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Government of India has exported or is exporting rice to other countries with the prior consultation or sanction of this International Rice Commission, or not?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This Commission as also the F.A.O. and so on have nothing to do with the actual export or import.

TELEPHONE LINES

***958. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India still imports from foreign countries certain class of material for installation of telephone lines;

(b) if so, the nature of such material; and

(c) when is India likely to become self-sufficient in this respect?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Hamilton Tubes, Telephone Cables, Copper Weld Wire and Copper ingots required for drawing copper wire and iron wire also.

(c) Every effort is being made in this direction but it will take time.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know how much material we imported during 1955?

Shri Raj Bahadur: During 1954-55, we imported 32,000 Hamilton Tubes; nearly 350 miles of telephone cables; 900 tons of copper weld wire—this is the average per annum—and 1,000 tons of iron wire.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Which are the countries from which we imported this material?

Shri Raj Bahadur: From various countries. I will not be able to give the names of those countries here.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah: May I know whether we have started making these wires in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We import them partly. Copper weld wire is drawn from imported ingots and hard-drawn copper wire is also made from copper ingots which are imported from abroad.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know when it will be possible—by what time—for us to reduce this import to the minimum?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That depends upon the supply of copper ingots. As soon as we are self-sufficient in the supply of copper ingots in the country, we will be able to draw copper wire here and then we shall become self-sufficient. It is a question of availability of copper.

CENTRAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE COMMITTEE

***959. Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has recommended the appointment of a Central Slaughter House Committee to study the planning of slaughter houses suitable for Indian conditions;

(b) if so, whether the recommendation has been accepted and when the Committee will come into existence; and

(c) what action Government have taken to make the meat industry healthier?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Not Yet.

(c) An *ad-hoc* Committee was set up last year to look into the existing standards of meat inspection prevalent in the various States and other cognate matters. The report of this Committee is expected shortly.

Shri Wodeyar: How many States have submitted schemes to keep the slaughter houses clean?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस प्रश्न में "suitable for Indian conditions" इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है, तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसका मतलब यह है कि जो वहां स्लोटर हाउस में जानवर मारे जायेंगे वे अहिंसात्मक ढंग से मारे जायेंगे ?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : अहिंसा की रीति से जानवर कैसे मारे जा सकते है इसकी जानकारी तो हमें नहीं है ।

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether foreign experts have made any proposals to keep these slaughter houses in a separate locality with clean surroundings?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got any advice from any foreigners. The appointment of this committee was suggested by our own Directorate of Marketing and Inspection in their report which was submitted to us on 15th January, 1956.

VILLAGE APPROACH ROADS

***963. Shri R. K. Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the grants so far made and utilized by various States in the construction of approach roads to villages; and

(b) the conditions, if any, that have been attached for the sanction of such grants?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 59.]

श्री आर० के० गुप्त : क्या में जान सकता हूं कि इस साल के लिए कितनी कितनी रकम किन किन राज्यों को दी गई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस साल में तो कोई खास रकम इस काम के लिये तय नहीं की गई है । अक्तूबर सन् १९५३ में ६० लाख रुपया तीन साल के लिए इयरमार्क किया गया था और वह चलता रहा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि यह जो ६० लाख रुपये इस काम के लिये दिये गये थे, उसमें से बहुत कम रकम अब तक राज्य सरकारें खर्च कर पाई हैं और क्या इसके बारे में कोई विशेष प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ताकि वे इस रकम का और अधिक उपयोग कर सकें ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह बात सही नहीं है । बहुत हद तक यह रकम खर्च हो चुकी है । पार्ट ए० स्टेट्स ने इसका बहुत अच्छा इस्तेमाल किया है । पार्ट बी० और पार्ट सी० स्टेट्स की तरफ से अलबत्ता इस दिशा में थोड़ी कमी रही है ।

Shri Natarajan: All the village approach roads constructed under the First Five Year Plan are mere earthwork roads. Has Government allotted any funds to convert them into metalled roads and for constructing culverts also?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The village roads are entirely the responsibility of the State Governments and this sum which the Ministry of Transport has allotted, is merely a gesture to encourage the States to pay more attention to this important work.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the State Government', especially Part A States, demands for more and more money in regard to the approach roads have been fully met, and if not, what proportion has not been met?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The sums that were set aside in the case of Part A States, as I said, have been mostly utilised. The sums that were alloted to each State is a limiting factor, and we have not yet allotted any sums over and above them.

DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

***965. Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of staff in the D. T. S. workshop at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the workshop and depots of the Delhi Transport Service are under-staffed; and

(c) steps being taken to remedy the situation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 712.

(b) The workshop staff has now become inadequate owing to the increase in the fleet.

(c) Proposals for providing the workshop with the full complement of staff are now under consideration by the Authority. As an interim measure, some additional staff has already been sanctioned.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether in the D. T. S. establishment there is any provision for leave reservists, and if so, to what extent?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There is provision, but I cannot tell him just off-hand.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether there are any special difficulties that the Ministry is facing in recruiting adequate staff for this establishment?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): There is no special difficulty in recruiting the staff who will work as reservists or relief staff.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the D. T. S. was running on a profit in the year 1955, and if so, what was the profit? If there was any loss, what was the reason for the loss?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): It is not directly related to the question. There was a small profit. I cannot give the amount just now.

MOTOR VEHICLE TAX

***968. Shri Radha Raman**: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether Government have considered the proposal to fix a limit on Motor Vehicle taxes as recommended by the Motor Vehicle Taxation Enquiry Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesen): The proposal to fix a ceiling for taxes on motor vehicles in all States has been under the consideration of Government for a long time. The proposal was last discussed at the meeting of the Transport Advisory Council in February, 1956, when representatives of the States desired to be given more time for consideration of this suggestion.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government have invited the opinions of the various States with regard to these recommendations and if any response has been received from them either in favour or against them.

Shri Alagesan: As I said in my answer, this question has been discussed many a time at the meetings of the Transport Advisory Council. Naturally the States are anxious that no ceiling should be put on their taxation powers. This question was also commented upon by the Taxation Enquiry Commission and they made certain proposals. All those were before the last meeting of the Transport Advisory Council held in February. A suggestion was thrown out that the ceiling to be observed by the other States should be limited to 75 per cent. of the Madras tax. For this they wanted time to consider.

Shri Radha Raman: Which other recommendations of the Motor Vehicle Taxation Enquiry Committee have the Government thought over and accepted?

Shri Alagesan: That is too wide a question.

Shri B. D. Pande: Has Government thought over the question that the taxation of motor vehicles is very great and differs from State to State? Since the Cantonment Boards, Municipal Committees etc., have realised any amount of tax without reference to the Central Government, will Government standardise those rates all over the country?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. There are various authorities which levy the taxes on motor vehicles like octrois etc., but the power vests in them as per the Constitution. We can only try to reason with them and that we do in the Transport Advisory Council meetings and even otherwise

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Taxation Enquiry Commission has considered this kind of limiting of tax on vehicles?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, they considered and they also opined that this should be discussed at the Transport Advisory Council. Their opinion was that the Madras tax is fairly high and so they wanted that the ceiling should be placed somewhere below the Madras tax.

BUDDHA JAYANTI

***974 Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the Grand Trunk Express and other Mail Trains will be stopped at Sanchi in connection with the Buddha Jayanti celebrations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yes, if the traffic justifies.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether, if the traffic justifies, the Grand Trunk Express and other mail trains will be stopped at Sanchi from the beginning of the month of May?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They will be stopped when the Buddha Jayanti is celebrated.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether any concession will be given to travellers who attend this Buddha Jayanti?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Concession will be allowed to the foreign tourists.

Shri Veeraswamy: In view of the fact that passengers have to alight at Bhilsa on this side and at Bhopal on the other to go to Sanchi, why should not the trains be stopped to enable the passengers to go straight to Sanchi?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The answer is that the trains will be stopped when it is found necessary, because it will not be that the Buddha Jayanti will be celebrated at that particular place throughout the year. It may be for a few days. On those appointed days certainly the trains can be stopped. There is no difficulty about it.

KANDLA PORT

***975. Shri Telkikar:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the money so far spent on the Railway line that connects the Kandla port with the North?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The Kandla Part is now linked to the main railway line to the North by the Kandla-Deesa Railway link. The total expenditure incurred on the construction of the link is approximately Rs. 6·35 crores.

Shri Telkikar: May I know the monthly average income from this line?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I shall require notice for that.

Shri T. N. Singh: In regard to these constructions, there were some enquiries into the conduct of certain officers. May I know whether any action has been taken against them?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Perhaps the hon. Member is referring to some of the officers against whom an enquiry was being made. They belong to Saurashtra, but that enquiry has almost finished and some cases are still pending with the Union Public Service Commission.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this amount includes the modern equipment that is to be installed at the port?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This question related to the railway lines, not to the port.

WAGONS FOR JUTE TRANSPORT

***978. Shri P. G. Sen:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inadequate supply of wagons to the jute centres of Purnea District, Bihar have caused the fall of local jute prices there in this season by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per maund of jute; and

(b) the comparative number of supply of wagons between last year and this year up-till now at Forebcsganj and Banmankhi centres of Purnea?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Ministry of Railways are not in a position to say what factors exactly contributed to the alleged fall in prices. It is however, true that the loading of jute from the jute centres of Purnea District to the Calcutta area during 1955-56 dropped as compared to the previous year mainly due to difficult operating conditions at transhipment points across the Ganga resulting from the vagaries of the river. With gradual stabilisation of the Ghat, despatches of jute to the Calcutta Mills have recently improved to some extent and are expected to improve further.

(b)	From 1-8-54 to 26-2-55.	From 1-8-55 to 26-2-56.
Forbesgang —	4,204	2,737
Banmankhi —	1,408	398

Shri P. G. Sen: In the *Indian Nation* of 20-2-1956 it was published that jute produce was facing great difficulty. May I ask why, in spite of the fact that the number of wagons supplied was not adequate, no action was taken up-till now?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As regards transport of jute, it is sent to various mills in Calcutta as well as to mills in Bihar. As far as the mills in Bihar are concerned, there has been no difficulty regarding the supply of wagons. There has been some difficulty, however, regarding the supply of jute to the mills in the Calcutta area. This, as I said, was due to the transhipment difficulties, the vagaries of the rivers and unprecedented floods, which were things quite beyond the control of the Railway Ministry.

Shri B. K. Das: The Parliamentary Secretary stated that there was some deterioration in the transport position last year. Is it not a fact that even during the year before last, the position was not good, and if so, may I know what steps are being taken to improve the position in future?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The most important step that we are taking is to construct the Mokameh bridge.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Is the Minister aware that a very large number of wagons go to these stations every day carrying materials for the Kosi project, and they return empty, and if so may I know whether the possibilities of utilising these wagons have been explored by the Railway Ministry?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): All these things are taken into consideration, and we try to use the empties as much as we can.

पोस्टल कैश सर्टीफिकेट

***६८०. डा० सत्यवादी :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान के डाक घरों में विभाजन पूर्व के पोस्टल कैश सर्टीफिकेटों की कितनी राशि पड़ी हुई है;

(ख) क्या ऐसे सर्टीफिकेटों के मालिकों को अन्तरिम भुगतान करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई निश्चय किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) पाकिस्तान से भारत में स्थानान्तर किये गये ऐसे डाक सर्टीफिकेटों के दावे, जिनकी निर्धारित तारीख तक रजिस्ट्री की जा चुकी थी तथा जिनका भारत में स्थानान्तरण नहीं हुआ है— उनकी रकम १ मार्च, १९५६ को १,३६,३८,०९३ रुपये थी ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रक्खा जाता है [**देखिये परिशिष्ट ५ अनुबन्ध सं. ६०**]

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस मामले में आखिरी फैसला करने के लिए पाकिस्तान से कोई बातचीत हुई है, और अगर हुई है तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : बातचीत कई मर्तबा हुई है, लेकिन अन्तिम नतीजा तो अभी तक नहीं निकला है ।

डा० सत्यवादी : जो लोग किसी कारण से अपने पोस्टल सर्टीफिकेट का क्लेम (दावा) जून सन् १९४९ तक दाखिल नहीं कर सके और जिन्होंने पहली स्कीम से भी फायदा नहीं उठाया, क्या अब भी उनके लिए इस किस्म का फायदा उठाने का कोई रास्ता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो रास्ता अब तक अख्तियार किया जा चुका है मैं उसके बारे में विवरण दे सकता हूं । शुरू शुरू में यह तै किया था कि अगर किसी सर्टीफिकेट होल्डर को पहचाना जा सके तो उसे ५०० रुपये तक के भुगतान की रियायत दी जायेगी । इससे ज्यादा रकम के लिए इंडेम्निटी बांड और दो जामिनों की जरूरत होती थी । यह स्कीम ३० जून सन् १९४८ तक चली । उसके बाद यह स्कीम खत्म हो गयी । इसके अलावा १ अप्रैल सन् १९५२ से ३५ महिनों तक रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री (पुनर्वास मंत्रालय) ७५ रुपये से १०० रुपये तक की रकमें देती रही । यह स्कीम ३० जून सन् १९४९ तक चलती रही ।

AIR ROUTES

*982. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 401 on the 17th August, 1955 and state the steps taken to revive these routes which were deferred for want of sufficient air passengers for aircraft?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I lay a statement giving the required information on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 61.]

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know when the other three services which have been decided upon by the Indian Airlines Corporation will be started?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As soon as the required shortage of crew is made up and we get the required number of aircraft, we shall be able to start the services.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the Delhi-Ambala air route was closed for this very reason, and if so, whether Government propose to start service on that route also now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the hon. Member will easily see from the statement laid on the Table, the six services that have been approved are Delhi - Agra - Gwalior - Bhopal - Indore -Aurangabad - Bombay, Delhi-Lahore; Delhi - Jaipur - Jodhpur - Ahmedabad - Rajkot, Madras - Trichi - Madurai - Trivandrum - Cochin, Bombay - Baroda - Ahmedabad, and Madras - Vijayawada - Hyderabad. The Delhi-Ambala service is not there.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: The Delhi-Ambala service was started some time last year, and later on it was closed for want of passengers. May I know the reasons for not including that service also in this statement?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The reason is quite obvious. We started the service to Ambala as an experiment, with a view to facilitate tourists visiting Simla and other hill stations. The traffic that was forthcoming was not encouraging, and therefore the service had to be suspended. A service to run to Ambala is not under consideration, because it will not meet the expenses.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether any service between Delhi and Chandigarh is under consideration?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Chandigarh being the capital of a State, we shall have to consider the question of bringing it on the airline.

Shri G. S. Singh: In view of the Minister's statement the other day that the Heron aircraft is proving unsatisfactory under Indian conditions, may I know whether he has any proposal under consideration for replacing there aircraft on the routes at the moment serviced by them?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid the hon. Member is putting something in my mouth, which I did not say. What I said was that the performance of the Heron aircraft has not been up to our expectations.

SLUM CLEARANCE

***984. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans were sanctioned to Corporations and Municipalities for the clearance of slums and improvement of their water supply and drainage schemes during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions for the repayment of these loans?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). A statement in respect of loans sanctioned for urban water supply and sanitation schemes is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 62.]

A loan of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned in March, 1956 to the Delhi Improvement Trust for certain slum clearance schemes in Delhi. No other loan has been sanctioned for the purpose so far.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any provision has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for slum clearance in different States?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, of course; provision for slum clearance, urban water supply as well as rural water supply has been included in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the loans given to the different municipalities and corporations have been fully spent, and if not, the reasons therefor?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The loans given to the municipalities in the States are given through the State Governments. Some of them have not been able to spend all the money that has been allotted to them.

Shri Radha Raman: The Minister stated that a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been granted for slum clearance in Delhi. May I know how this amount is being spent, and how much will be spent by the 31st of March 1956?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am hoping that the entire amount will have been spent; in any case, it will not lapse. The plans in Delhi are to build 396 houses in Kilokari, 1,196 houses in Jhilmilla Tiharpur, 144 houses in Ahata Kidara and 420 houses in Jangpura.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमती शाह: स्लम क्लियरेंस (गन्दी बस्तीयों के पुनरुद्धार) के सिलसिले नें हरिजन कालोनी में एक घर गिराया गया जिसमें एक ग्रौरत दब गई, मरी नहीं, ग्रौर एक हरिजन को इस सिलसिले में पीटा गया। इस के बारे नें मै नें मंत्री महोदय को शिकायत भेजी है। क्या में जान सकती हूं कि उस पर क्या कारवाई की गयी ?

राजकुमारी ग्रमृतकौर : माननीय सदस्या जो कुछ कह रही है उस के बारे म मुझे कुछ इल्म नहीं है। ग्रगर वे मुझे लिखकर बताएंगी कि क्या हादसा हुग्रा है तो मैं उसे देखुंगी।

Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister be pleased to lay on the Table of the House the names of the States which have not utilised the full amount so far, so that we may know who the defaulters are?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, certainly, I will lay a statement on the Table of the House showing how much money was allotted, how much has been spent, and how much has not been spent.........

Shri Gidwani: With the names of the States.

Rajkamari Amrit Kaur: ......and by which State.

Shri Keshavaiengar: In view of the fact that heavy sums have lapsed by not being utilised in spite of their being granted, have Government evolved any machinery to increase the pace of utilisation of the funds?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We can only plead with the States that they may speed up their work. But time and again it is due to non-availability, perhaps, of pipes and sometimes, of technical personnel.

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know whether the loan which was sanctioned to the Dindigal Municipality for water works has been granted?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am sorry I have not got details Municipality-wise.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT TIKANIA

*985. **Shri G. L. Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to open a telegraph office at Tikania, at Nepal border?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Yes, it is being examined.

श्री जी० एल० चौधरी : उस स्थान पर टेलीग्राफ आफिस खुलने की कब तक आशा की जा सकती है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : एक बार पहले भी इसकी जांच की जा चुकी है किन्तु न तो यह सबडिवीजन का हेडक्वार्टर ही है और इसकी आबादी भी केवल १८५५ है, इसलिए वहां पर टेलीग्राफ आफिस कायम करने में मुश्किल पड़ रही है ।

INFORMAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

*986. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sittings of the Informal Consultative Committee held so far since 1954;

(b) the subjects discussed and the recommendations made by the Informal Consultative Committee; and

(c) the action taken on each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Nine.

(b) and (c). As the name itself indicates, the object of the Committee is informal consultation. No formal proceedings are drawn up and there are no recommendations of the Committee as such. Due action is taken on the views expressed by various members.

Shri Gidwani: Is any record kept of the views expressed so that the Ministers may be guided in their actions?

Shri Abid Ali: Heads of the various departments under the Labour Ministry attend these meetings and take notes of the suggestions made at those meetings.

Shri Gidwani: Is it taken down in writing or only mental notes are kept?

Shri Abid Ali: Both.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Deputy Minister has said that the name indicates that it is informal consultation. Does that bar certain recommendations representing the majority or general consensus of opinion of the Committee emerging from these consultations?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to ask: Even though it might be informal, does it bar the recommendations of the majority or the general consensus of opinion of the Committee being implemented?

Shri Abid Ali: I did not say that there was no implementation. But I said that minutes were not kept. There is no voting in these meetings. Discussions take place and suggestions are made and appropriate action is also taken.

Shri Gidwani: The Minister said that no notes were taken. After all, when these committee meetings are held, some notes in writing should be taken so that they may guide the Ministers in taking action, as has been done by some Ministries. I am thankful to the Rehabilitation Ministry for doing this. I would suggest to the Deputy Minister to do the same.

Shri Abid Ali : So far as the members of this particular Committee are concerned, they have not expressed any particular desire, nor has there been any objection from their side.

यमुना पुल

९८९. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री ६ सितंबर, १९५५ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५०० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हुमायूं के मकबरे और शाहदरा के बीच यमुना पर एक पुल के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर, जो विचाराधीन था, कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस पुल की लम्बाई, पूंजी-व्यय और निर्माण में लगने वाला समय आदि दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा के टेबल पर रखा जायेगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) सुझाव पर अभी विचार हो रहा है । इस पर अभी आखिरी फैसला नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि कब तक इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय होने की आशा की जा सकती है और इसमें देरी होने का कारण क्या है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : देरी होने का खास कारण तो यह है कि ट्रान्सपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री ने पहले यह सोचा था कि यह रोड-ब्रिज बनेगा, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से पूछा कि रोड और रेलवे ब्रिज मिला जुला ब्रिज बनाना चाहते हैं कि नहीं तो रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री इस चीज के ऊपर गौर कर रही है ।

CALCUTTA PORT

***990. Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Emergency is being continued in the Calcutta Port area since August 1955 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) Yes ; up to 31st March, 1956.

(b) To stabilise normal working conditions in the Port.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know the result of this declaration?

Shri Abid Ali : The result was very satisfactory. The violence and intimidation ceased to exist and output has considerably increased.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know when this state of emergency will expire?

Shri Abid Ali : On the 31st March, and we do not propose to extend it.

Shri S. C. Samanta : How many times has it been extended? Do Government have any intention to extend it further?

Shri Abid Ali : As I have already said, we do not propose to extend it. The emergency is expiring on the 31st March. It was extended twice.

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद्

***९९१. श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद की पिछली बैठक में किन किन मामलों पर चर्चा की गई और उसके संकल्पों और सिफारिशों की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त संकल्पा म से किन-किन पर कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर): (क) इस बारे में एक विवरण, जिसमें आवश्यक जानकारी दी गयी है, सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है [**देखिये** परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध सं० ६३]

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिषद द्वारा पास किये गये संकल्पों की एक-एक नकल सभी राज्य सरकारों की जानकारी व आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये भेज दी गई है । केन्द्रीय सरकार उन संकल्पों पर कार्यवाही कर रही है जिनसे उनका ताल्लुक है, याने :— १, २, ३, ४, ५, ८, ९, १० और १३ ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो विचारणीय प्रश्न थे, उनमें ६ नम्बर का जो प्रश्न था कि मौजूदा व नये अस्पतालों के लिये फंड एकत्र करने के विचार से अखिल भारतीय आधार पर अस्पताल लाटरी चलाई जाय, तो इसके बारे में क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने वित्त मंत्रालय से कुछ परामर्श करना शुरू कर दिया है ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : इसके बारेमें मैंने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से कुछ चर्चा की थी और गवर्नमेंट की जो पालिसी रही है वह लाटरीज के विरोध में रही है, तो भी जो उन्होंने राय दी है वह में प्रान्तीय सरकारों के पास भेज रही हूं ।

Shri Gidwani: The hon. Minister has said that they have taken action on resolutions Nos. 4, 5, 8 etc. I would like to know what action has been taken in regard to resolution No. 1. The recommendation is as follows :—

> "In view of the vital need for fully qualified doctors to serve in rural areas, the Council recommends that the Centre should give an adequate subsidy in order to enable the State Governments to improve the terms of their service."

What actual action has been taken and how much money has been given?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The only action that the Central Government can take in this regard is to put this before the Planning Commission and ask whether a subsidy of this kind can be given to the State Governments. We are trying to see if it is at all possible.

Shri Gidwani: In regard to resolution No. 5, may I know whether any medical corps specialists have been working in an honorary capacity as visiting specialists or consultants in civil hospitals and *vice versa*?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: We are in correspondence about that also. It was once suggested—and thrown out—the question was: if we allow the military doctors to visit civil hospitals in an honorary capacity, will they allow the same facilities to civilian doctors *vis-a-vis* military hospitals?

Shri Gidwani: In view of the emergency created by the high incidence of TB cases already, are Government considering implementing the proposal to have an all-India plan for control of TB?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That is being taken in hand because tuberculosis control is being given great prominence in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Since we want doctors for rural areas, why are they so underpaid? Why is it that their scale of pay is not revised?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That was the resolution, that the State Governments should give extra pay. The State Governments said that they would be very grateful if they could be given some subsidy for this from the Central Government.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR RATINGS AT COCHIN

***993. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between the Cochin Port authorities and the State Government to start a training school for Ratings at Cochin;

(b) if so, the number of students to be given training there; and

(c) other details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) This is for the Central Government to decide and the matter is now under their consideration in consultation with the Cochin Port authorities and the State Government.

(b) and (c). These details have not yet been settled.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if the Government is at present maintaining other similar schools in any other part of the country for the traning of the ratings?

Shri Alagesan: We have got three establishments at Vizag, Calcutta and Navlakhi in Saurashtra.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know what are the proposals which are under discussion with the State Governments, whether the Central Government has fixed up any estimated cost for the school and if it is to be shared between the Centre and the States?

Shri Alagesan: There is no question of sharing. It is more a question of providing facilities by the State Governments. An officer has actually gone down and we are awaiting a report from the Director-General of Shipping.

Shri Kamath: Now that the President's undemocratic intervention has put an end to the State Government there, does the Government, in order to further the scheme in view, propose to have an Advisory Committee consisting of all parties' representatives of the old Assembly instead of the one Advisor who has been appointed just now?

Shri Alagesan: What is the relevancy of this question?

Shri Kamath: It is the State Government that is referred to in the answer. The State Government there has been ended by the unwarranted fiat of the President.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members cannot use the question hour or any question for the purpose of raising any issue or cast any aspersion.

Shri Kamath: It is democratic criticism.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is irrelevant here. Any question ought to be simple and ought not to cast any aspersion or ought not to make any insinuation. The question must be straight and simple and elicit only one answer. Hon. Members will kindly bear that in mind. Other things may be relevant at other stages of the proceedings but not relevant here.

Shri Kamath: What about the question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I think it has been answered.

Shri Kamath: The answer to the question has not been given. You said that it is an aspersion. It is not

Shri Alagesan: I only wanted to say the hon. Member was completely off the mark.

Shri Kamath: I do not know whether he understands what the mark is. I am sorry the hon. Minister does not understand English. Now that the State Government has been ended in Travancore-Cochin, does the Central Government here, in order to further the scheme referred to in the question, propose to have, instead of the Adviser who has been appointed by the President, an Advisory Committee representative of all the parties of the old Assembly, the Assembly that has been dissolved? That is a simple question. The hon. Minister does not understand it.

Shri Alagesan: My answer to the previous question which was to the point was that an Officer has gone down to Cochin and he has consultations with the Officers of the Travancore-Cochin Government and the Port Officers and we are awaiting a report from the Director-General of Shipping on this matter.

Shri Kamath: If I heard him aright, the answer referred to the State Government. Let him read the reply.

Mr. Speaker: The State Government, at the time when it was there, already gave its opinion on the matter and it is now pending before the Director-General of Shipping. There is no further question of asking the State Government and the State Government's existence or not is not relevant to the issue. Under these circumstances, the answer has been given.

Next question.

Shri Kamath: The answer has not been given.

EYE HOSPITAL, SITAPUR

***996. Shri G. L. Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eye Hospital, Sitapur has approached Government for financial help; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes;

(b) A grant of Rs. 30,000 was paid to the hospital during 1955-56.

श्री. जी. एल. चौधरी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस अस्पताल में प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने रोगियों का उपचार किया जाता हैं ?

राजकुमारी अमृतकौर : यह सवाल तो यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहिय ।

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: In view of the praiseworthy services rendered by the hospital, may I know whether the Government propose to increase the grant?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: It is not possible for the Central Government to give recurring grants.. We gave Rs. 30,000 because the hospital was doing good work. Primarily, all hospitals of this nature should be the responsibility of the State Government.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether the institutions to which the Central Government gives grants are not asked to submit reports so that the Government will be in a position to state what useful work they are doing?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, Sir. The State Governments, as a rule, send recommendations to say that the hospital is doing good work and if they want anything for capital expenditure and it is possible for the Central Government to help them, the Central Government helps them.

Shri B. D. Pande: In view of the fact that this Sitapur Eye Hospital is one of the most important hospitals that is doing good work, will the Minister propose to give a special grant to this hospital?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already given Rs. 30,000 and it is now for the State Government to give help to this hospital.

C.T.O.

***960. Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Tractor Organization has conducted a survey of reclaimable lands in Tripura and Cachar District of Assam for allotment to refugees; and

(b) if so, the results of the survey?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The surveys have revealed that 12,000 acres of jungle land in Cachar District of Assam and 80,000 acres of such land in Tripura are available for reclamation.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know whether any portion of the estimated jungle land has been reclaimed actually?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No scheme has yet been finalised.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it has been decided that this reclamation will be undertaken and, if so, by what time will this start and finish?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am afraid a lot of preliminaries have yet to be finalised before reclamation could be undertaken. It would take some time.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know what are the proposals in respect of Tripura for the reclamation of this barren land?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The only stage of the proposal is that certain amount of land is available, as stated in my reply. Before the C. T. O.

undertakes it, there are many things to be done. First and foremost is road in order to take the equipment and so on. These things are yet pending consideration.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether it is proposed that the C. T. O. will do the whole work or will any other agency be appointed for the work?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The C. T. O. is in a position to undertake the work provided the State Administration and the Rehabilitation Ministry are prepared to find the funds.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know if the cost of reclamation by the C. T. O. is higher than reclamation done by private agencies?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is better work and cheaper.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the total amount of expenditure that will be incurred for this reclamation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: At the calculated estimate it will cost Rs. 50 per hour. It may be taken that more or less an acre of land may be reclaimed at that cost.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

६५०. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखनऊ-सागर सड़क, जो कानपुर, हमीरपुर और महोबा होकर जाती है, कितने मील लम्बी है;

(ख) लखनऊ-सागर सड़क कितने मील तक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित कर दी गयी है; और

(ग) एक सीधे और छोटे मार्ग को छोड़कर एक अधिक लम्बे मार्ग को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ घोषित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) २७० मील ।

(ख) ३१२ मील ।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है [**देखिये** परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध सं० ६४]

NEW DELHI RAILWAY STATION

***952. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 609 on the 16th December, 1955 and state:

(a) when the entire construction of New Delhi Railway Station will be completed;

(b) whether there has been any increase over the estimate originally sanctioned; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) It has been completed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, TRIVANDRUM

***955. Shri Punnoose:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Rockfeller foundation has made a grant of $35,000 to the Medical College Hospital at Trivandrum?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The answer is in the affirmative.

PROVIDENT FUND FOR TEA GARDEN WORKERS

***961. Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India permitted the Government of Assam to have its own Provident Fund legislation for tea garden workers of Assam; and

(b) if so, whether any conditions have been laid down for this?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Yes, Subject to the condition that the

Assam Act would stand repealed when the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, is applied to Plantations.

DEATH OF INDIAN SEAMEN IN GLASGOW DOCKS

***962. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been made into the circumstances leading to the death of some Indian seamen on board the British freighter Clan Alpine in Glasgow Docks early in February; and

(b) whether Government have asked for compensation for the families of the deceased seamen from their employers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesen): (a) A Public Enquiry was conducted by the Sherif Court, Glasgow, on the 13th February 1956.

(b) The question has been taken up by the High Commission of India in London with the owners of the vessel.

REMODELLING OF GOOTY STATION

***964. Shri Lakshmayya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the railway station at Gooty, which is now serving as a station for the officials and non-officials who intend going to Kurnool from Madras, to detrain; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Programme of remodelling will be placed before the Users Amenity Committee for consideration and its inclusion in the 1957-58 Works Programme.

SETTLEMENT OF ARREARS IN N.E. RAILWAY

***967. Shri Dhusiya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rule that the arrears of the officials must be paid within a certain period of time; and

(b) whether there are a large number of cases in which officials have not been paid their arrears for years on the N.E. Railway?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir; however special steps have been taken for the payment of arrears and this subject is being watched specially.

SECOND CLASS PASSENGER TRAVEL

***969. Shri Nand Lal Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have travelled in Second class in 1954-55;

(b) what proportion do the numbers bear to the number of seats available in the compartments; and

(c) whether there is any limitation to the issue of the tickets according to the number of seats as was the case before recategorization of classes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesen): (a) 4,967 thousands.

(b) (Per cent)

B. G.	M. G.
19·2	16·1

(c) There is no general limitation to the issue of tickets according to the number of seats in 2nd class.

In old 2nd class sleeping accommodation was provided for which purpose berths were reserved. In the present 2nd class, however, seats are reserved in compartments set apart for the purpose on certain specified trains only.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

***970. Dr. J. N. Parekh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of passengers amenities fund allocated on Western Railways during 1954-55 and 1955-56 with particular reference to Gondal Region in Saurashtra;

(b) the amount actually spent during the said period;

(c) the reasons for non-utilization of large amounts; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent lapses and accelerate the utilization of funds for passenger amenities?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 65.]

(c) Practically there has been no lapse.

(d) Does not arise.

INDIAN CIVIL AVIATION STAFF IN KABUL

***971. Shri B. Y. Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Radio Team of Civil Aviation Department of Kabul are being paid in Afghan Currency; and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that they are undergoing financial difficulties due to very low official rate of exchange compared to the Indian market?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, in the same way as the India-based staff of the Indian Embassy, Kabul.

(b) Government have received representations and these are under consideration.

ADMISSION TO MEDICAL COLLEGES

***972. Shri Sinhasan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether Government had issued any circular to the effect that in selection of candidates to medical colleges in different States the question of domicile should be avoided and that the best students irrespective of their domicile should be selected?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The Central Council of Health at their 3rd meeting held at Trivandrum in 1955 had passed a resolution recommending that the State Governments should explore the possibility of liberalising their policy in the matter of admission to medical colleges and charging of capitation fees and remove all restrictions on admission of students who have obtained the pre-medical qualification of the require standard irrespective of their domicile. A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the State Governments for information and necessary action.

सेंट जॉन एम्बुलेंस एसोसिएशन

***६७३. श्री के० सी० सोंधिया :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्रि यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेंट जान एम्बुलेंस एसोसिएशन (भारत) के पास ३० जून, १९४८ को कुल कितनी धनराशि थी;

(ख) यह राशि भारत और पाकिस्तान के एसोसिएशनों के बीच किस अनुपात से बांटी गयी थी और इन दोनों एसोसिएशनों को कुल कितनी राशि मिली; और

(ग) इस समय भारतीय एसोसिएशन के पास कुल कितनी राशि है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर): (क) तथा (ख) इस बारे में एक विवरण सभा की मेज़ पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध सं. ६६]

(ग) पाकिस्तान एसोसिएशन के हिस्से की मिलाकर १ मार्च, १९५६ को कुल रकम ६९,१८,३६० रुपये १ आना १ पाई है ।

उद्यान-विद्या

***९७६. श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **खाद्य और कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को उद्यान-विद्या के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना भेजी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है, और उससे उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि होगी ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : (क) दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में एक फल उत्पादन के विकास की योजना, लगभग ८ से ९ करोड़ रुपयों की, शामिल की गई है ।

(ख) इस योजना के अधीन फल उगाने वालों को नये बगीचे लगाने के लिये और पुराने बगीचों को फिर से ठीक करने के लिये क्रमश: ३०० रुपये और १५ रुपये प्रति एकड़ कर्जा दिया जायेगा इसके अलावा राज्य सरकारों को कर्मचारियों के लिये वित्त सहायता दी जायेगी ।

चूंकि नये बगीचे ४ व ५ साल में फल देना शुरू करेंगे इस लिये फल उत्पादन में बढ़ौतरी की उम्मीद नहीं है । पुराने बगीचों के उत्पादन में दस प्रतिशत की बढौतरी की आशा की जाती है ।

POST OFFICE COUNTERS

***977. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Office counters are invariably crowded at the closing hour;

(b) whether the Director-General has issued orders that all the public waiting at the counter at the closing hour should be served without questioning late working;

(c) whether the Postal Union has made a representation against these orders; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, occasionally.

(b) Instructions were issued that members of public arriving at the counters before the closing hours should be attended to.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is being investigated.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

***979. Shri Waghmare:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Accident Enquiry Committee with Shri Shahnawaz Khan M.P. Parliamentary Secretary to the Railway Minister made certain recommendation in regard to the improvement of Train Examination Yards;

(b) the steps, if any, taken in this connection; and

(c) if not, why not?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Instructions have been issued to Railways in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND

***981. Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 339 on the 1st December, 1955 and state whether Government have approved of the amendments of the Employees Provident Fund Act and the Employees Provident Fund Scheme recommended by the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Not yet.

GAUTAMI BRIDGE

***983. Shri B. S. Murthy :** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 500 on the 6th March, 1955 and state :

(a) whether the site originally selected for constructing a road bridge over the Gautami Branch of the Godavery River at Alamuru, East Godavery District, Andhra, has been changed ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the date on which the work will commence and the revised cost of the road bridge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesen) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to the changes in the behaviour of the river, the site originally proposed had to be abandoned. A new site which is about six furlongs upstream of the site previously selected has been chosen for the bridge.

(c) The work of the bridge proper is reported to have commenced on 1st March 1956 while the ancillary works were started some time ago. The revised estimated cost of the bridge is Rs. 124·79 lakhs against the original estimate of Rs. 103·5 lakhs. The excess is not due to change in site.

PLYING OF RICKSHAWS

***987. Shri Ram Shankar Lal :** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the steps that are being taken to stop the plying of rickshaws ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) : The matter was raised with the State Governments as long ago as 1949. Since then it has been recommended to them that rickshaw pulling should be gradually abolished and where such abolition was not immediately possible suitable regulations should be issued for the purpose of governing the conditions of work etc., of rickshaw pullers. Pending total abolition of Rickshaw pulling State Governments have been requested not to issue fresh licences to new vehicles and new rickshaw pullers.

DHANUSKODI PIER

***988. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 608 on the 16th December, 1955 and state :

(a) whether the Committee of Experts, appointed to go into the question of shifting the Dhanuskodi Pier to a safer place near Rameshwaram where there would be no danger of erosion by sea, have since submitted their report ;

(b) whether Government have examined the same ; and

(c) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report is under examination.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

***992. Shri Dhusiya :** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Time Tables were withdrawn from a number of stations between Lucknow to Sonepur on the North Eastern Railway during January and February, 1956 ; and

(b) if so, why?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : (a) Yes ; from four stations only.

(b) To meet urgent requirements of the Northern Railway.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ACT

***994. Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 685 on the 12th August, 1955 and state the stage at which is the consideration of the question of determination of the procedure of formation of the Board of Trustees for Provident Fund in the factories exempted under Section 17 of the Employees Provident Fund Act?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): No decision has been taken as yet.

FOOD AND SEED GODOWNS (ANDHRA)

***995. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of central food and seed godowns in Andhra at the end of 1955;

(b) the number to be closed down during 1956-57 and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Andhra Government has asked for any loan for constructing new godowns; and

(d) if so, the amounts asked for?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Food godowns—18.

Seed godowns—Nil.

(b) About 16 food godowns, hired by the Central Government in Andhra State are expected to be closed down within this period, with the disposal distribution of stocks.

(c) No, Sir. The Andhra State have requested that a provision for the construction of 300 seed stores should be made in the Second Five Year Plan, which is being done.

(d) Does not arise.

PLANTATION LABOUR ACT, 1951

***998. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have since adopted the rules framed under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951;

(b) if so, the States where they are enforced; and

(c) the reasons given by the States that have not adopted the same so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). The Governments of Assam, Madras, Bihar, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh have notified their rules under the Plantations Labour Act and they have come into force in those States. Other State Governments concerned have published their draft rules for criticism and are now taking action to finalise them.

APPRENTICES IN N. E. RAILWAY

***999. Shri Dhusiya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons selected in the North Eastern Railway in 1953, 1954 and 1955 for the following posts:

(i) Apprentice Mechanics

(ii) T.K.R. Apprentices

(iii) P.W.I. Apprentices

(iv) Trade Apprentices

(v) T.I. Apprentices; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Tribes among them selected each year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) A statement is laid in the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 67.]

COCONUT RESEARCH CENTRES (ANDHRA)

***1000. Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coconut research centres in Andhra;

(b) the nature of research carried on there; and

(c) the steps taken to introduce better varieties?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) One.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 68.]

(c) The Technical programme of work at the Regional Coconut Research Station includes trials regarding the introduction of new and better varieties of Coconut in Andhra.

PASSENGER CENSUS ON N. E. RAILWAY

550. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any census has been taken of the passengers travelling from Palezaghat to Semariaghat (North Eastern Railway) in any year;

(b) if so, the number of passengers of the last census;

(c) the justification for running a train from ghat to ghat if there is no through passenger; and

(d) whether it is proposed to discontinue such arrangement?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No census was taken of passengers travelling from Palezaghat to Semariaghat and *vice versa;* but from 19-2-56 to 25-2-56, no passenger was so booked from Palezaghat to Semarighat.

(c) and (d). 351 UP/352 Dn are at present running between Semariaghat and Palezaghat. These trains have been running for a number of years keeping important connections at Junctions like Samastipur, Muzaffarpur and Sonepore for local and through passengers travelling from and to Nirmali Hasanpur Road, Sitamarhi and Shahpur Patoree sides. These trains also connect with Broad Gauge trains at Mokamehghat and Mahendrughat (Patna). In the circumstances it is not considered desirable to discontinue them.

SONEPUR BRIDGE

551. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for transporting the North Bihar Passengers booked for Patna from Hajipur ghat to Patna direct to reduce the present journey hours and congestion on Sonepur bridge; and

(b) if so, the difficulty in implementing such proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The feasibility of locating a ghat at a suitable site on the left bank of the river Gandak as near Hajipur as possible so as to reduce the pressure on Sonepur-Hajipur Section (Hajipur Bridge) is still under investigation.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT IN RAJASTHAN

552. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to grant subsidy to the Rajasthan Government for cattle development during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the grant is subject to any conditions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. An amount of Rs. 37.93 lakhs for various schemes for cattle development in Rajasthan has been provided in the revised draft Second Five Year Plan. The central subsidy varies from 25% to 75% in respect of various schemes and is subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The State Government must run the schemes in accordance with the technical programme laid down by the Centre.

(ii) The State Government should submit periodical progress reports to this Ministry regularly.

(iii) The progressive working of the scheme should be satisfactory.

WAGONS MOVEMENT ON N.E. RAILWAY

553. Shri Anirudha Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made and measures adopted to get increased output from the existing number of wagons on line in the North Eastern Railways ; and

(b) the measures adopted to minimise detention of wagons at terminal points, junctions and marshalling yards ;

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The following briefly are the measures taken in the matter :—

(i) Exercise of intensive supervision and vigilance at all levels on the utilisation of wagons, including detentions at terminal points, yards and transhipment points. For this purpose, a Wagon Chasing Organisation is in operation on all the Railways.

(ii) Extension of Hours of Working at Goods Sheds. Repacking and Transhipment Points for quicker release of inward loaded wagons and loading of wagons.

(iii) Running of express and through fast goods trains.

(iv) Progressive increase of the line and yard capacities of sections which are already working to saturation, to allow quicker movement of trains.

(v) Increased use, by special arrangements, of open goods stock for carriage of traffic normally transported in covered wagons.

OVERBRIDGE AT LEVEL CROSSING BETWEEN ITARSI AND HOSHANGABAD

554. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have recently been received from residents of Itarsi (Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh) complaining of prolonged traffic hold up at the railway level crossing on the road from Itarsi to Hoshangabad ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to build an overbridge at the spot during the Second Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Investigations were made but the volume of road traffic does not justify provision of a road overbridge. The Railways Administration would, however, be prepared to construct an overbridge provided the State Government or Municipal authorities are prepared to meet their share of the cost in accordance with the extant rules.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT FROM NEW ZEALAND

555. Shri R. K. Gupta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the nature of equipment to be received from New Zealand for dairy development schemes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The equipment being obtained consists of :—

(i) Rail-road tankers and tractors for transport of milk for the Bombay Milk Scheme,

(ii) Milk pasteurizing, condensing and drying plants for National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal,

(iii) Bottle and casein making plants for Kaira Co-operative Milk Union, Anand, and

(iv) Cream pasteuriser for Haringatta farm, Calcutta.

काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर

५५६. { **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :**
श्री केशव अय्यंगार :

क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों **के राज्यों** को हस्तांतरित किये जाने के बाद उनके कार्यों में एक रूपता लाने, समान कार्य पद्धति रखने तथा उनको प्रादेशिकता से मुक्त रखने के लिये क्या सुझाव स्वीकृत हुए हैं;

(ख) इस सम्पूर्ण कार्य की देखभाल करने तथा केन्द्रीय व्यवस्था का संचालन करने के लिये क्या किसी केन्द्रीय निरीक्षण विभाग अथवा अधिकारी की आवश्यकता पर विचार किया गया है; और यदि हां, तो उक्तयोजना, को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या सुझाव है;

(ग) उक्त कार्य के लिये कौन से तरीके सोचे गये हैं और किन किन राज्यों ने उन पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं; और

(घ) अपने आदेश मान्य कराने के लिये भारत सरकार ने क्या संरक्षण तय किये हैं या सुझाये हैं ?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आबिद अली) : (क) भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों ने तय किया है कि काम दिलाऊ सर्विस को राष्ट्रीय सर्विस समझा जाय । जिसका प्रशासन सम्बन्धित प्रतिनिधियों की सलाह से राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निश्चित की नई नीति और प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाया जाय ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सामान्य प्रशासन की दृष्टि से, काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों के कामों की जांच की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की ही होगी । यह जानने के लिए कि इन दफ्तरों के काम की प्रक्रिया स्वीकृत नीति के अनुसार है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारी भी जांच करेंगे ।

इस काम के लिए केन्द्रीय सम्पर्क अफसरों को नियुक्त करने का विचार है ।

(घ) सभी नीतियां और खास खास कार्यक्रम केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकारों की आपसी सलाह से निश्चित किये जायंगे ।

EXCISE DUTY ON SUGAR

558. { **Shri Ibrahim:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the percentage of the total amount collected from excise duty on sugar during the year 1955 that has been utilised for the development of sugarcane cultivation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A sum of Rs. 14·09 crores has been realised by way of excise duty on sugar during the financial year 1955-56 (up to January, 1956). No expenditure on development of sugarcane is incurred directly out of the excise duty collected. Such expenditure is met from the Central Revenues, to which the excise duty is merged.

PASSENGER BUSES

559. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger buses that have been imported by the Delhi Transport Authority during 1955; and

(b) the names of the countries from which they have been imported?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). 140 bus chassis were purchased by the Delhi Road Transport Authority during 1955 from M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras, who imported them from the United Kingdom.

TRAIN ACCIDENTS

560. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the persons run over by trains and killed on Indian Railways, zone-wise in 1955;

(b) the number of cases that remained unidentified;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the victims;

(d) if so, the total amount paid; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Information regarding the number of persons run over by trains and killed in India zone-wise during 1955, is as follows :—

Railway	No. of persons Killed.
Central	469
Eastern	979
Northern	826
North Eastern	457
Southern	525
South Eastern	386
Western	289

(b)

Railway	Number of cases that remained unidentified.
Central	335
Eastern	Information not yet available.
Northern	389
North Eastern	264
Southern	270
South Eastern	236
Western	128

(c)

Railway	Compensation paid.
Central	Yes, in 16 cases of railway employees under Workmen's Compensation Act.
Eastern	No.
Northern	No.
North Eastern	No.
Southern	Yes, Rs. 600 in one case.
South Eastern	No.
Western	No.

(d)

Railway	Amount aid.
Central	Rs. 41,900.
Eastern	Does not arise.
Northern	Does not arise.
North Eastern	Does not arise.
Southern.	Rs. 600.
South Eastern . . .	Does not arise
Western	Does not arise

(e)

Railway	Reasons
Central . .	(1) Liability to pay Compensation under Workmen's Compensation Act in 19 cases has been accepted and arrangements are being made to pay compensation in the near future. (2) 15 cases are under investigation and a decision is expected to be taken shortly. (3) In 5 cases liability to pay compensation has not been accepted since the accidents did not arise out of and in the course of employment.
Eastern . .	The railway is not responsible for any of the incidents or the death of any person involved.
Northern .	Only two claims, as detailed below were receive without specification of any amount and were repudiated as the enquiries revealed that the accidents were not attributable to the negligence of the railway. (1) Death of Shri Gurmit Singh, who was run over on 8-3-56, by a goods train between Anandpur Sahib and Kiratpur. Claim preferred by his widow mother. (2) Shri Har Narain was run over and killed as a result of falling while trying to get into the moving train at Chunar on 25-4-55. Claim preferred by his son Shri Oma Shankar.
North Eastern .	No claims received from members of families of those killed.
Southern. .	Does not arise.
South Eastern .	The cases are under investigation.
Western . .	Claims for compensation preferred were repudiated as the Railway Administration was not responsible for the unhappy accidents.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT NURPUR BEDIAN

561. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a telegraph office in Nurpur Bedian in the District of Hoshiarpur has been opened ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur: (a) Not Yet.

(b) Awaiting supply of stores.

Khadi UNIFORMS

562. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether *Khadi* uniforms have now been supplied to all class IV employees on the Railways ;

(b) if not, the total number of Class IV employees to whom *Khadi* uniform have been supplied so far; and

(c) the total cost of these uniforms during ; 1955-56 ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). About 1,86,000 Class IV staff will be issued Khadi uniforms during this summer.

(c) Amount Rs. 55 lakhs.

EARTHQUAKES

563. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of earthquakes recorded in India from the 1st September, 1955 to the 15th March 1956 ;

(b) the approximate distance from the point of origin in each case,

(c) the places affected, the duration and the intensity of termors in each case ; and

(d) any loss of life or property suffered as a result of the above ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 15.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 69.]

STEAMER "P.S. CROCODILE"

564. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steamer 'P. S. Crocodile has been repaired and put into operation ;

(b) the total sum spent on the steamer for repairs ; and

(c) what amount of materials were procured in the country and what amount has been spent in procuring materials from abroad ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 7,42,768.

(c) All materials for repairs were procured in the country and none from abroad.

INTERLOCKING SYSTEM ON RAILWAYS

565. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the system of interlocking or necessary safety devices has been extended over whole of the Railways to avoid train accidents; and

(b) if so, amount spent on this safety device in 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Inter-locking and other safety devices commensurate with the importance, density and speeds of trains on sections are being gradually extended over the whole of the Railways.

(b) The information will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

566. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the class of Railway fare and or Railway Pass which the following when travelling on official duty or on leave, as the case may be, are entitled to:

(i) third-division or lower-division clerks of the offices of District Mechanical Engineers and other offices of North Eastern Railway and other Railways,

(ii) third-division or lower-division clerks of Government of India offices,

(iii) peons of offices mentioned in (i) and (ii) above; and

(b) the reasons for (i) disparity, if any, in respect of Railway fare or Railway Pass, as the case may be, between clerks of similar category whether employed in Government of India offices or Railway offices; and (ii) putting certain category of clerks and peons on the same footing?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) (i), (ii) and (iii). While on the Indian Railways there is no such classification as III Division or Lower Division Clerks, such posts are there in the Central Ministries of the Government of India, including the Ministry of Railways.

The class of pass to which Class III and Class IV Railway Employees drawing a salary of Rs. 130 p.m. and below, while travelling on duty or on leave are entitled to, is 3rd class. Those Class III and Class IV employees drawing a salary of more than Rs. 130 p.m., but less than Rs. 250 p.m. are entitled to 2nd class.

There is thus no distinction in the classes of passes to which the clerks and peons employed in the offices of District Mechanical Engineers of the North Eastern and other railways are entitled to or for that matter between such employees of the other offices of the different railways.

None of the railway employees is, however, given fares for their rail journeys undertaken either on duty or on leave. The class of railway accommodation to which the Central Government Grade III servants (non-railway) drawing Rs. 200 p.m. and below are entitled to, while travelling on duty, is 2nd class and the Grade IV servants (*e.g.* peons, constables etc.) are given 3rd class rail fares. No fares are, however, given to such employees when travelling on leave.

(b) The reason for disparity so far as the classes of accommodation to which the class III and IV employees of the Railways on the one hand and those of the other Central Ministries on the other hand are entitled to while travelling on duty, is that the Indian Railway 'Pass Rules' have always been separate from the Civil Travelling Allowance Rules. This is also due to the fact that while Class III and IV railway employees drawing a salary of Rs. 130 p.m. and below are given the following daily allowances in addition to railway passes—

	Per day
Staff getting Rs. 50 and under .	Rs. 1-2-0
Staff getting Rs. 51 to Rs. 100.	Rs. 1-8-0
Staff getting Rs. 101 to Rs. 200.	Rs. 2-4-0

Grade III servants drawing Rs. 200 per mensem and below and Grade IV servants of the Central Ministries (non-railway) get, in addition to 2nd and 3rd class railway fares, 4 pies per mile and half the 3rd class fare respectively.

BARKAKANA RAILWAY HOSPITAL

567. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the dates on which medicines were indented and supplied during 1955 in Barkakana Railway Hospital;

(b) the reasons for irregularity in timely supply of medicines and also for not supplying some kinds of costly and essential medicines;

(c) whether Government medical stores do not stock all kinds of medicines that are in demand in various hospitals; and

(d) the conditions laid down, if any, about the stocking of all kinds of medicine?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Indents were prepared in August 1955 and 91 items out of 119 indented were issued in November 1955. The remaining items are being purchased directly by the Eastern Railway.

(b) Medicines are usually supplied in time by the Government Medical Stores Depot. Medicines not available at the time or not stocked, are supplied later after making purchases.

(c) Government Medical Stores Depots do usually stock all kinds of medicines except antibiotics and proprietary medicines.

(d) Only those medicines that are listed in the Priced Vocabulary of the Medical Stores based on the recommendations of the Adminstrative Medical Officers of indenting hospitals are stocked at the Medical Stores Depots.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, ALMORA

568. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that towards the end of January last some unpleasant things happened amongst the teaching staff and the students of the Industrial Training Institute, Almora; and

(b) if so, the manner in which the matter has been dealt with?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). On 31-1-1956, the Workshop Attendant of the Institute assaulted the Principal, inflicting serious injuries on him and four members of the staff. The assailant is in police custody and the case is under investigation.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, ALMORA

569. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the number of persons trained in the Industrial Training Institute, Almora since its inception (year-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The number of persons who successfully completed that their training (year-wise), up to December, 1955, at the Industrial Training Institute, Almora since its inception, is as indicated below:—

Year	Number of persons passed (up to the end of December 1955)
1948	202
1949	183
1950	69
1951	108
1952	102
1953	154
1954	148
1955	119
Total .	1,085

CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE AND GOVERNMENT POLICE

570. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of co-ordination meetings held at different levels of the Railway Protection Police, Railway Security Force and Government Police;

(b) the nature of items that are discussed at different levels; and

(c) the scope of discussions at the meetings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The meetings have proved helpful inasmuch as they have provided a forum for discussion of mutual problems and how to meet them. They have also resulted in better co-ordination between the Railway Protection Force and the Police (both Railway and State) as far as registration and investigation of crimes on Railways are concerned.

(b) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 70.]

(c) The discussions at these meetings invariably cover all matters connected with railway crime as far as registration, investigation, detection and prevention are concerned.

TUBE-WELLS

571. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the extent to which the State Governments have implemented the suggestions of Central Government regarding reduction of the water rate of tube-well irrigation with particular reference to Bihar?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): In order to bring down the existing rates of tube-well irrigation, the Governments of Punjab and Pepsu have agreed to reduce the rates of electricity utilised for running tube-wells from Re. 0-5-0 per unit to Re. 0-3-9 per unit.

So far as Bihar is concerned, the State Government have referred the question of reduction of existing tube-well rates to their Tubewell Economy Committee, whose recommendations are awaited.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

५७२. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दोहद होकर अहमदाबाद से इन्दौर तक एक राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब तक लागू की जायेगी ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी नहीं,

(ख) सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

हिन्दी में तार

५७३. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४ में मध्य भारत के तार घरों द्वारा कितने तार हिन्दी में भेजे गये; और

(ख) उस राज्य में कितने तार हिन्दी में आये ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) १,३८२ ।

(ख) १९५४ में मध्य प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक तार-घर में प्राप्त हुए हिन्दी-तारों की संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

१. भिण्ड . . .	कोई नहीं
२. भिल्सा . . .	१
३. ग्वालियर आर० एस० .	१४८
४. इन्दौर . . .	२१५
५. इन्दौर सिटी . .	६६८
६. खरगांव . .	कोई नहीं
७. लश्कर . . .	२२७
८. मन्दसौर आर० एस० .	२
९. मोरेना . . .	कोई नहीं
१०. नीमच . . .	८
११. रतलाम . .	८१
१२. उज्जैन . . .	१६५
योग .	१,५१५

मध्य-भारत में डाकघर

५७४. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या १९५४–५५ में मध्य भारत में पृथक् शाखा डाकघरों, उप-डाकघरों, डाकघरों और तारघरों की कुछ व्यवस्था की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादूर): १९५४–५५ में मध्य-भारत में ३९ शाखा डाक-घर, ४ उपडाक-घर, तथा १० संयुक्त (तार) उप डाक-घर खोले गये थे ।

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

५७५. श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य भारत में कितने मील लम्बे राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाये जायेंगे; और

(ख) १९५४ और १९५५ के अन्त तक पृथक्-पृथक् कितने मील लम्बे राष्ट्रीय राजपथ बनाये गये ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) तथा (ख) मध्य प्रदेश में कोई छूटे हुये रास्ते नहीं हैं इसलिये वहां न किसी नये राष्ट्रीय राजपथ को बनाया गया और ना ही किसी को बनाने का इरादा है ।

फिर भी मौजूदा राष्ट्रीय राजपथों में सुधार किया जा रहा है और उन पर जहां कहीं जरूरी है, वहां पुल बनाये जा रहे हैं ।

नेत्र बैंक

५७६. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर:** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) आपरेशन द्वारा लगाने के हेतु मुर्दों की आंखों की अच्छी पुतलियां प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) जिस प्रकार "रक्त बैंक" खोले गये हैं, उसी प्रकार क्या सरकार ने बड़े अस्पतालों में "नेत्र बैंक" खोलने की कोई योजना बनाई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर): (क) भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है । यह विषय मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का है ।

पल्लेदारों के लिये वर्दियां

५७७. **श्री धुसिया:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे स्टेशनों और माल-गोदामों में स्थायी रूप से काम करने वाले "पल्लेदारों" को वर्दियां दी जाती हैं; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) "पल्लेदार" कहे जाने वाले कर्मचारी सिर्फ पूर्व रेलवे की अनाज की दूकानों में हैं । इन कर्मचारियों को वर्दी दी जाती है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

TRAMCARS IN DELHI

578. Shri M. Islamuddin: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tramcars running in Delhi at present ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to improve and extend the tram transport in the Capital on the Pattern of Bombay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 15 (including one Trolley Bus).

(b) There is no proposal to extend the Tram transport in Delhi. The Delhi Road Transport Authority intends to continue running the tram services with the existing fleet as long as it can be satisfactorily maintained.

QUARTERS FOR CIVIL AVIATION STAFF

579. Shri B. Y. Reddy: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quarters constructed for Civil Aviation staff are now being allotted to the employees of the Divisional Office of C.P.W.D. at Gauhati ; and

(b) if so, the arrangements being made for the accommodation of the Civil Aviation staff?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

580. Shri B. Y. Reddy: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether facilities are being given to Civil Aviation staff canteens at Madras and Calcutta like those enjoined by Post and Telegraph canteens?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Civil Aviation Department Staff Canteens at Madras and Calcutta have been allotted accommodation provisionally on a nominal rent of Re. 1 p.m. A proposal to give other concessions similar to those given to Posts and Telegraphs Department staff canteens is under consideration.

भारतीय केंद्रिय रूई समिति

५८१. श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या **खाद्य और कृषी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय केन्द्रीय रुई समिति के १९५५ के लेखाओं की जांच करत समय आडिटर ने समिति की अनेक अनियमितताओं का उल्लेख किया है और सरकार का ध्यान उनकी ओर आकर्षित किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे अनियमिततायें किस प्रकार की हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनकी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य और कृषी मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : (क) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि भारतीय केन्द्रीय रुई समिति के १९५४–५५ के लेखाओं की जांच करते समय आडिटर ने कई अनियमितताएं बताई हैं। आडिट रिपोर्ट में मुख्य तौर पर कुछ असंगत बातों (anomalies) के सम्बन्ध में उल्लेख किया गया है। कुछ हालतों में आडिट के सुझावों पर अमल किया जा चुका है और बाकी सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार कर रही है।

(ख) जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, कोई भारी अनियमितताएं नहीं बताई गई है। जो छोटे से एतराज आडिट ने उठाये हैं उनमें से कुछ नीचे दिखाये जाते हैं :—

(१) अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की आधे वेतन की छुट्टी की अवधि को वेतन की बढ़ौतरी के निमित्त गिनना।

(२) अफसरों को इंप्रेस्ट (Imprest) से अग्रिम यात्रा का भत्ता (advance travelling allowance) देना।

(ग) चूंकि आडिट ने कोई भारी अनियमितताएं नहीं बताई हैं, यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हवाई अड्डे

५८२. श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय ऐसे कितने हवाई अड्डे हैं जिन पर नियमित हवाई यातायात होता है;

(ख) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत वहां कितने नये हवाई अड्डे बनाये गये ;

(ग) उन पर कुल कितनी धन-राशि व्यय की गई;

(घ) क्या द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में नये हवाई अड्डे बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वे किन स्थानों पर बनाये जायेंगे और उन पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय होगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) एक।

(ख) एक भी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

AIRCONDITIONED COACH ON SECUNDERABAD-MANMAD LINE

583. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether the Airconditioned Coach attached to the Express Trains on the Metre Gauge line between Secunderabad and Manmad is a temporary measure or a permanent one?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No. 551/552 Godavari Valley Express Trains are the only Express trains running between Secunderabad and Manmad. A partially air-conditioned coach has been provided on these trains with effect from 1-2-56. The question of retention of this coach on a permanent basis is dependent upon the extent to which the service is patronised by the travelling public.

मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में पदाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

५८४. श्री जी० एल० चौधरी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में कमर्शियल निरीक्षकों के पदों की पूर्ति पिछले दो वर्षों से नहीं की गई है और अब डिवीजन के कनिष्ठ पदाधिकारी अस्थायी रूप सें उनके स्थानों पर काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) स्थायी आधार पर संवरण किस समय तक किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कर्मचारियों के चुनाव में देर की वजह यह थी कि तरक्की के ढंग (Channels at promotion) पर फिर से विचार हो रहा था और उस सम्बन्ध में आखिरी फैसला करने में समय लगा ।

(ग) चुनाव जल्द किया जायेगा ।

शाहजहांपुर-सीतापुर लाईन

५८५. श्री जी० एल० चौधरी: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शाहजहांपुर सीतापुर ब्रांच रेलवे लाइन पर अभी तक रोड़ी नहीं बिछाई गई है, जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप गाड़ियों के चलते समय बड़ी धूल उड़ती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस अवस्था को सुधारने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) तथा (ग). यह शाखा लाइन अधिकतर मिट्टी और कंकर से बनी हुयी है। इस सेक्शन पर गाड़ियों की रफ्तार अधिक से अधिक ३० मील प्रति घंटा रखी गयी है जिससे अधिक धूल नहीं उड़ती । जब इसके लिये रकम मिलेगी तो इस पर रोड़ी बिछाने की बात सोची जायेगी ।

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS OF ROADS

586. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
{ **Shri R. K. Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan and subsidy allocated in 1955-56 to the various States for repairing old roads and for the construction of new ones; and

(b) the total mileage of road for repairing and the total mileage of new roads for the construction of which schemes have been formulated by the Punjab as a result of the above allocation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No loan or subsidy is given for the maintenance and repairs of roads. A statement showing the estimated amounts of subsidies and loans to the different States during 1955-56 for the construction and development of roads is attached. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 71.]

(b) Road repair work cannot be financed out of the loan given to the Punjab. The mileage of new roads under construction or improvement in the State during 1955-56 is 48 miles.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

587. Shri R. K. Gupta: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending from the public of Dalmia-dadri and Narnaul for telephone installations; and

(b) the time by which the telephones are expected to be installed?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a)	Dalmia Dadri	1
	Narnaul	11
(b)	Dalmia Dadri June,	1956
	Narnaul December,	1956

Subject to requisite stores becoming available in time.

RUSSIAN WHEAT

588. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total quantity of wheat agreed to be supplied to India by Russia during the current financial year?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): 40,000 metric tons.

RURAL POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES

589. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the extent of progress made so far in the State of Punjab in regard to the opening of post and telegraph offices at each Thana Headquarter?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The total number 207 Thana Headquarters in Punjab State have been provided with post offices.

The proposal to open Telegraph Offices at Thana Headquarters, as a matter of policy, is applicable only to States without Tehsils in their administrative set-up. It does not apply to the Punjab. Telegraph Offices have, however, been opened at two Thana Stations in the Punjab during 1955-56, *viz.* Pundri and Dehlon, besides the Thana Stations which are at or nearabout existing Telegraph Offices.

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE

590. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the total number of staff employed in the Railway Protection Force of the Indian Railways at present, zone-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a)

Railway	No. of Staff
Central	5,720
Southern	6,031
Eastern	5,618
Northern	5,826
Western	4,490
North-Eastern	4,596
South-Eastern	4,346
Total	36,627

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MANIPUR

591. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number and names of the Co-operative Societies in Manipur which have received financial assistance from Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The information has been called for from the Government of Manipur and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as the same is received.

EXTRA-DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

592. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing Statewise the number of Extra-departmental staff of different categories serving in Post Offices in the country?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 72.]

TRAINING SHIP 'DUFFERIN'

593. Shri Dhusiya: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of students recruited every year in the training ship 'Dufferin', Bombay since 1953;

(b) for how many years the students have to live there for full course;

(c) the average expenditure per student per year and whether it is borne by the students or by Government; and

(d) the nature of concessions and facilities provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students there specially regarding food, clothing and books?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Fifty.

(b) Two years.

(c) The average expenditure per student per year worked out to about Rs. 7,700 in 1954-55 out of which a sum of Rs. 425 only is recovered per year by way of fees.

(d) No special concessions or facilities are provided for such students.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN DARBHANGA

594. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 327 on the 1st December, 1955 and state:

(a) the places where Telegraph Offices have so far been opened in Darbhanga (Bihar); and

(b) the time by which all the offices are expected to start working?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) 1. Ghoghardiha
2. Chhatanna
3. Madhepur
4. Phulparas
5. Singhia

(b) 1. Kusheshwar-(Asthau } July, 1956
2. Ladenia } July, 1956
3. Madhwapur } July, 1956

1. Laukaha } Dec. 1956
2. Laukahi } Dec. 1956

The dates of opening will be advanced or postponed, depending on the receipt of materials at site.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN SAHARSA

595. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the places where telegraph offices have been opened in the District of Saharsa (Bihar) during the year 1955; and

(b) the places where telegraph offices are proposed to be opened during the year 1956 in the same district?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) 1. Bangaon
2. Uda-Kishanganj
3. Sonbarsaraj
4. Tribeniganj
5. Bhimnagar
6. Chattapur

(b) 1. Alamnagar
2. Swar Bazar
3. Singeshwar Asthan
4. Dharhara

SOCIAL EDUCATION CAMPAIGN ON RAILWAYS

596. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experts or Associations are consulted in preparing the scheme for social education campaign on the Railways; and

(b) the amount allotted for the implementation of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No experts or Associations as such are consulted, except that the resources at the disposal of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are utilised for the preparation of suitable slogans in the various languages for loud-speaker announcements and films etc.

(b) Although no specific amount has been allotted for this purpose, expenditure on this account is met from the General Publicity Fund.

P. & T. OFFICE BUILDINGS IN MYSORE

597. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs Office buildings and quarters for the employees that have been taken on rent in Mysore State;

(b) the amount of rent paid for those annually; and

(c) the amount allotted for the construction of Post and Telegraph buildings for the year 1955-56 for that State?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) One hundred and eighty one buildings have been rented by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Mysore State for locating P. & T. offices and residences for P. & T. staff.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,33,273-6-0 is being paid annually as rent for these buildings.

(c) A sum of Rs. 4,35,872 was provided during the year 1955-56 for constructing Posts and Telegraphs Department buildings for that State.

NEW DELHI STATION BUILDING

598. Shri Madiah Gowda: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state whether it has been noticed that some walls are already damaged and some fittings are removed, in the newly constructed New Delhi Railway Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Some cracks have recently been noticed in the auxiliary single-storey masonry block adjacent to the framed structure of the main building. No fittings, however, are known to have been removed from the building.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (ANDHRA)

599. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by the Centre to Andhra State during 1954-55 and 1955-56 towards the construction and repairs of National Highways; and

(b) whether the amounts were fully utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 73.]

JAMUNA BAZAR

600. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 698 on the 14th March, 1956 and state:

(a) the number of cobbler residents of Jamuna Bazar, Delhi;

(b) the number of those who are having pucca buildings; and

(c) the provisions made for them to carry on their trade in the new place?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) About 200.

(b) Nil.

(c) The proposal now is to provide them residential accommodation along with others in the Jhilmila Tahirpur area. There should normally be no difficulty for the cobblers to ply their trade in the area in which they are proposed to be rehabilitated and also in the neighbouring areas.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN PUNJAB AND PEPSU

601. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Graduates, Under Graduates, Matriculates and non-Matriculates registered in different employment offices in Punjab and Pepsu during 1955;

(b) the number of those provided with jobs;

(c) the number of skilled and unskilled Scheduled Caste Candidates registered during the same period; and

(d) the number of those provided with jobs?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). Two statements are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 74.]

SUPPLY OF WAGONS ON N.E. RAILWAY

602. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagon placements on the North Eastern Railway, east of Mal Junction have been reduced to 90 wagons a day for March, April and May, 1956;

(b) the actual requirement;

(c) whether complaints have been received that rice, paddy etc. are being held up for months for lack of wagons; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The capacity east of Mal Junction for goods traffic is 135 MG wagons which was temporarily reduced to 90 MG wagons per day from 25-2-56 to 15-3-56 to enable running of ballast trains in connection with the rehabilitation work of Aie River Bridge. With the progress of work, the capacity is being progressively raised and is now 110 MG wagons per day.

(b) Approximately 200 MG wagons per day east of Mal Junction.

(c) Yes.

(d) Endeavours have been and are being continually made to step up loading and movement of rice and paddy across the Assam Rail Link to the maximum possible extent, in spite of the necessity for running large number of ballast trains for the essential protection work for the Aie River Bridge.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

Acc. No. [illegible]
Dated 11.3.2015

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 29*th March*, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See* Part I)

11-30 A. M.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) RULES

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 716, dated the 24th March, 1956, making certain amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955. [*Placed in Library.. See* No. S-113/56.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CONDITIONS OF HINDUS IN EAST PAKISTAN AND MIGRATION THEREFROM

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): Under Rule 216, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "Condition of Hindus in East Pakistan and migration therefrom."

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The matter of migration of Hindus from East Pakistan is already before the House. It has been under discussion since yesterday and my colleague, Shri C. C. Biswas, Minister of Law and Minority Affairs, has already made a detailed statement giving the reasons for the exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan. The Prime Minister will also be making a statement in this connection. I therefore, do not propose to take the time of the House and would like to seek your permission to lay my statement on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI annexure No. 1.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce for the information of this Sabha certain changes in the programme of dates for the Voting on Demands for Grants necessitated by the intervention of certain emergent items in the list of business for today.

Voting on Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Rehabilitation will be taken up on Saturday, the 31st March, and concluded on Monday, the 2nd April.

The order and dates for Voting on Demands for other Ministries will remain unchanged except for the Ministry of Education which will be taken up on the 16th April instead of on the 3rd April, and for the Ministry of Finance which will be taken up on the 16th April, as provided, but concluded on the 17th April.

I will announce in due course the date for the consideration of the Budget estimates for 1956-57 for the State of Travancore-Cochin.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. Out of 8 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 5 hours and 11 minutes were availed of yesterday and 2 hours and 49 minutes now remain.

Shri N. V. Gadgil will now continue his speech.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): When the House rose yesterday, I was stressing the necessity and desirability of not

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Gadgil]

taking a panicky or exaggerated view of border incidents which happened just a few days ago. At the same time I emphasised the necessity of keeping a vigilant eye on all that was happening in Kashmir. Obviously, as I stated yesterday, all that was happening was the product of a certain strategy on the part of the Pakistan Government. If the reports in the Press are correct, arms given under the provisions of American Aid were used in course of such raids or border incidents. It is done obviously with some motive and they are trying these new arms which they have got from Washington in order to know the effect so far as the actual use of the arms is concerned and also to know the reactions of the Indian people about it. The whole idea of the Pakistan Government seems to be that having failed to secure a settlement to their satisfaction so far as Kashmir is concerned, they are now trying to negotiate from strength or through strength. As has been rightly pointed out by our Prime Minister, we are not out for a race in armaments, we have and will continue to negotiate on the strength which comes to an individual, or to a nation, when the cause that he stands for is righteous and just. That remains by and large the general aspect of our policy with respect to Kashmir. It is not a question of Kashmir alone, but I think that in the Kashmir dispute, those who are in very little way connected with it are trying to take interest one way or the other—not that they will succeed in turning Kashmir into Korea, but the question of Kashmir must be considered in the larger context of world politics and our policy towards the same. In my humble view, the test of judging whether our foreign policy is correct is whether the ideal that we have set before us so far as international matters are concerned and which is also referred to in the Directive Principles of our Constitution is served or not. Have we been able to further the cause of peace and its maintenance during the last eight years. And if we can answer honestly that we have, then surely the policy we have followed has given us good dividends and is a successful policy. Even in the matter of Kashmir, there is a silver lining. Those who have followed the proceedings of the Central Legislature in Karachi a few days ago will see that in the light of the fact that the Islamic Republic is a sort of controlled democracy, certain views or, I may say, second-thoughts on what has been done by the authorities in Kashmir with respect to foreign policy were expressed. That is a sign of hope that if not today, at least tomorrow, sanity will return and those who are in charge of affairs in Pakistan will realise that their best friend is not the U.S.A. but Bharat. They may not realise it today; they will realise it tomorrow. But between today and tomorrow, let us not say or do anything on our part that will add bitterness to the situation which is already sufficiently explosive and bitter.

In the international sphere, an event of great importance has occurred, namely, the new line that has been adopted by the Soviet Government. There has been a devaluation of Stalin and Stalinism. Whether it was done all of a sudden or whether it was a product of a process which continued to operate before is a matter of no small importance, but it seems that what they have done is politically correct. And if today they have adopted this line, they are certain that they are not alone in this world so far as the socialist economy is concerned. Twenty or twenty-five years ago theirs was the only country which stood outright for socialism. Today they know that many modern States are socialist and a few are trying to be socialistic. So, their fear is no more so intense as it was, because a socialist State means a State in which the people have a predominant voice, and the people by and large are not interested in disturbing the peace in the world; they definitely stand against war. I am not a psychologist, but very recently a Russian author, by name Gorar, has written a book which deals with the psychology of the national character and temperament of the Russian people. And he has come to the conclusion that the Russian character suddenly goes from one extreme to another like the pendulum and in between there is no such thing as evolutionary process or ordered freedom, but that is explained by certain Russian customs. A Russian child, the author says, is clothed so tightly for the first few months and only when the child is to be given bath or is to be fed, the clothes are removed. The child naturally wants to express through movements of its hands and feet what it feels. That being denied at the very early age, the result is the growth of a sub-conscious hatred or opposition to the environments of the child. And that has gone, according to the Russian author, into the making up of national temperament. Therefore, whenever Russia takes a step either it is this extreme or that extreme.

Whatever it is, we are not concerned with the process. We are concerned with the product. We are not concerned with the subjective aspect; we are concerned with the objective aspect. I think that this new line in the course of a few years will fully work out and it will be to the benefit of maintenance of peace in this world.

Now, I am not exaggerating what we did at Avadi or what we did here in passing a resolution which stated that India's future will be a socialist society. But at the same time, I feel a little pride that some influence of this may have affected them: here is a country which has followed an independent foreign policy and so far as the character of its future society is concerned, it is going to be definitely socialist. Therefore, it will be against war and definitely for the maintenance of peace in this world. I do not want to take any undue credit. Along with many other circumstances and factors that they must have noticed, I cannot help feeling that this step by our country must have played quite a substantial part in that.

Our policy has so far been—it has often been said—not merely that of neutralism but dynamic neutralism. It is not a policy of helplessness but it is a positive policy in which initiative and action have a definite and adequate place. Therefore, the question is whether we should follow it or whether there is any necessity or whether any circumstances have occurred that will justify a review of the same. So far as the long-term aspect is concerned, I am definitely of the considered view that the foundations of our policy have been well laid and we have successfully carried it. If what is happening in the world today is very encouraging, it is, in some small measure, due to our policy.

Now, taking the short-term aspect, it may be, that people will say that there are so many skeletons in the cupboard. There is Ceylon, then Pakistan, Kashmir, this that and the other. In this context, what I would suggest is this. If Kashmir issue has to be negotiated, by all means negotiate it because nothing pleases us more that the matter should be settled in a manner in which it will reflect credit on both parties. That has been, by and large, our attitude throughout these eight years. But if it is to go to and be settled again in the UNO, then, I very respectfully request our Prime Minister and our great leader to consider this. Our original stand was that Pakistan being the aggressor, it must be declared definitely that Pakistan is the aggressor. Unless that declaration comes, we should not move an inch further. We gave up that stand, not finally but we said: all right, that stand should remain in abeyance for the time being because circumstances may be created in which a negotiated settlement might be possible. But if a negotiated settlement is not possible and if something as has been suggested in the speech of the Prime Minister of Pakistan at Karachi where he said that India is the aggressor because they are in Kashmir and if they are the aggressor, surely the use of American armaments and ammunition would be justified, we see how things are manipulated. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary today to insist on our first demand that a declaration should be made that Pakistan is the aggressor. If that is so, certain consequences are bound to follow. But at the same time, our approach for the solution of all outstanding questions through conciliation, through negotiation and exchange of views should be pursued. I do not want to say that we should confer again and again and again. But if it is necessary to confer every fortnight, by all means confer because everybody knows what the alternative is.

I have made two suggestions: one with respect to the exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan and the other for insisting on Pakistan being declared an aggressor because it is a strategic point —a point on which the future development of our relations—between us and Pakistan—depend. If they say that we are aggressors because we are in Kashmir, well, it gives an altogether new aspect to the controversy. I have nothing more to say except, as I said, that we must not be panicky; we must go about with quiet courage and dignity of behaviour because ultimately they will do good to us.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, I have often had the privilege of addressing this House in regard to international affairs. I am afraid I repeat myself on these occasions because I do feel that certain aspects of the changing world today are so important that they should always be borne in mind. So, the House will forgive me if, on this occasion also. I say something which, perhaps, I have said before.

Some little time ago, I made a statement in this House in regard to certain

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

very important matters—more especially, the conversations we had with some eminent statesmen who came here. I shall not of course repeat that but I shall have to refer to some of those important matters again.

Acharya Kripalani was good enough to say that our foreign poilcy was right in principle—the broad objectives and possibly even certain broad achievements—but that we tended to go wrong in regard to details, in regard to tactics to be employed. Other hon. Members opposite criticised it in various ways also.

Now, it is perfectly true that we in our foreign policy or in any other policy have not had a run of success everywhere, that we have met with difficulties and are likely to meet with many more difficulties, that we have faced lack of success in many of our important problems and it may be that if some wise step had been taken previously in regard to some particular problem it would have led to better results. It is so easy to be wise after the event. Nevertheless, I would like the House to remember that all these so-called problems—small problems—are not isolated ones; they are intimately connected with some of the basic problems of the world today. You can hardly separate any problem from these basic conflicts of the world today. Therefore, even a small problem tends to become a big one in its consequence. And to imagine that you can settle any small problem, or one which affects us particularly, without reference to the other aspects, the world aspects is to make a mistake.

Now again, if I may draw the attention of the House to certain very remarkable and basic changes that have taken place and are taking place in the world, and which I believe are changing or will change the whole context of thinking and action in the world in various sphres of activity—you may make your approach as you like; you may call it the development of technology to an extreme degree leading ultimately to the invention and use of the atomic bomb or the hydrogen bomb—I am referring to the hydrogen bomb as an aspect of the development of technology and not as something that will kill and devastate vast numbers of people—it is this development of technology in industrial civilisation which has reached this level of tremendous power which may inflict infinite disaster on humanity and which may also do enormous good. The mere release of this power—and humanity will use it more and more for good or ill—is a new feature in the world today which upsets all previous thinking. It upsets military thinking. All the textbooks on war that have been written thus far are out of date because of these new factors. That, I think most people recognise. But, perhaps, they do not recognise that it upsets political thinking, or should upset it if we can get out of our grooves, and it upsets economic thinking and all the isms to which we have been attached in the past. We have had a great deal of truth in them, a good measure, but they are out of date. I do venture to say that this tremendous increase in the power available to humanity today has made our previous thinking militarily, politically and economically out of date to some extent and unless we adapt ourselves to this new age which is dawning upon us we shall be left behind and not be able to take advantage of these new conditions or protect ourselves from the new dangers. That is an important basic fact that has to be kept in mind.

Now, one of the results of this new development is that violence and the methods of violence have become so tremendously powerful that, practically speaking, they have become useless and, —it is an extraordinary thing to say,—they have over-reached themselves, that is, if they go on further they are not useless but they destroy.

Take the question of war and disarmament. People have discussed disarmament for years and years past, honest people desiring to put an end to war etc. or at least to lessen the chances of war. But they have never come to an agreement. Why? Because, essentially some party or other thought that war would pay, that war would lead to victory or they have a fair chance of victory and they are not prepared to give up their fair chance of victory in order to achieve certain objectives that they had. Therefore they would not agree to disarmament.

Now for the first time, I would say, in the world's history, it is gradually dawning on people that war does not lead to victory and will not lead to victory in the modern context—I am talking of course of big-scale war. Therefore, for the first time I imagine, the question of disarmament is being considered or will be considered in much more realistic terms than at any time previously because of this realisation logically. Of course, war is completely ruled out by any reasonable or logical approach because it cannot yield any of the results aimed at and it is bound to —even with the limited knowledge at our disposal inregard to the effects of the use of hydrogen bomb—lead to almost universal disaster. Mind you, there are certain uncertain factors about which we do not know yet but which may even mean something worse. Now, therefore, logically one comes to the conclusion that war should be completely ruled out.

But hon. Members know well enough that life is not completely governed by logic. There are passions and hatreds, fears and apprehensions which come in the way. And so today, even more so than before, we feel the position that logic, reason and good sense tell us the path we should follow and the fears, apprehensions and hatreds tend to push us—not us or our country, I mean the world—in a different direction. Nevertheless, one cannot ultimately ignore reality and the reality is typified by that symbol of the age today, the atom bomb or the hydrogen bomb and the great energy behind it, the tremendous power behind it, the power for destruction in war or otherwise.

This is an important factor which I sometimes, I fear, repeat very much because it is the governing factor of the age today and it is governing it not only in human hands for use
political and, I would again repeat, in the economic domain. In fact, all economic thinking has been affected by the tremendous increase in technology, the tremendous advance in technology, the tremendous capacity to produce wealth, or goods, or necessary articles.

Two or three generations back, possibly, nobody could even think of this abundance of goods for everybody—the possibility of it. A hundred years or so ago any economist thought in terms of scarcity. Then came the period when people gradually began to think in terms of some abundance. But the wildest hopes of individuals and prophets have been exceeded by the power of modern technology and modern science to produce wealth and also to produce not only wealth but very very powerful weapons. But it is all in the same line of technological development. Whether you call it happiness on one side or misery and destruction on the other, it is power which they produced and put in human hands for use.

Now, this is the background and in this background any reasonable or logical approach must, therefore, necessarily be away from war and conflict of the violent type. One does not deny that there are many conflicts, social conflicts and the like, in society between nations and the rest. But the solution of those conflicts, big or small, by methods of violence is undesirable. In the big way they are not solved; there have been destruction to both; but in the small way, relatively small way, it is dangerous to apply that method because that might lead you to the bigger conflict so that, what has been said by the prophets and sages in the past, that violence and hatreds etc., are bad morally, has become today the extremely practical method of considering these matters.

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Morality apart, from the strictly opportunist and the narrowest point of view today, violence is a folly, in a big way or a small way. Naturally, violence will continue in a small way. Man will hate another man in anger. That is a different matter. The point is basically that the high moral outlook of the great men of the past today has become the practical consequence of the developments of the modern age. This is the background.

If it is so, then this business of cold war and anything that leads to cold war also completely lacks sense. It has no meaning, because cold war is only a step to prepare the atmosphere for a hot war. Cold war means the development of hatred and the spirit of violence and the preparation for war violence all the time. It is folly to spend all your energy to do something which you want to avoid doing. It has no meaning. Again, you may do it because of fears and the like. There is always that conflict in peoples' mind. But, it is a wrong policy fundamentally. Logically there can be no dispute about that.

The policy we have followed in this country with more or less success—I do not claim any wonderful success for it; but I do claim, with all respect that it looks in the right direction—tries to work in the right direction. It may make mistakes, it has made mistakes in minor matters, or for the matter of that, in some major matters. But, it does lay emphasis on the right things,—call them what you like,—on the right means. Because of that, it has evoked a certain wide response in peoples mind

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all over the world. I am not for the moment referring to the Governments; certainly, Governments also. We say that we are friendly to all countries. Naturally, the degree of our co-operation with countries differs, because it is a two-way traffic. You cannot co-operate one way. But, our offer of friendship is always there, I hope, with every country, even those who might at present be hostile to us or with whom we may have some problems or conflicts.

Sometimes people, rather with some disdain, refer to our neutralism. I do not think we are neutral. I hope we are not neutral about any vital matter. But, this business of talking about neutrality itself denotes a state of mind which can only think in terms of war. Neutrality is a word which applies to war and belligrency. It is the opposite of belligerency. People have developed a state of affairs in the world where you cannot get out of the war mentality. You talk about belligerency and neutrality. In terms of no war or peaceful conditions, the use of the word 'neutral' is completely out of place. It has no meaning. Why it is used is this. They can only conceive of two basic attitudes in the world today, represented, by and large, by the two great groups of nations which are supposed to be more or less opposed to each other and you are supposed to fall in line with this or that. You have no business to try to find a place for yourself in thought or action. This kind of thing is essentially authoritarian thinking whether it is done by this side or that side. It is also essentially military thinking of war and lining up here or there. I cannot understand how any reasonable person, whatever his views may be,—he may differ from me—should confine his thinking to this military approach to this question. That is one of the misfortunes of the age. The fears and apprehensions which the people have felt have made them think more and more in this confined soldier's way. A soldier is an excellent person. You give him a particular job: do this, fight and defeat the enemy. He tries his best to do it whether he succeeds or not. But, obviously, in politics, and more so, in human life, if you start always making that soldier's approach you will get into difficulties. The world has got into these difficulties because military thinking, military phraseology and methods have been introduced into our political activities. While on this question of neutrality, I would like again to lay stress on this, that a person who considers our political or other activities neutral, in that sense, has completely failed to understand them. I would advise him to try to make another effort to understand them. I would advise him to try to make an effort to get out of his narrow shell of thinking which does not represent the whole of the world. It is desirable for the world that people should think differently from each other and then come together and co-operate. I wanted to lay stress on this background phenomenon.

Today, broadly speaking, if you want to know what the basic world problems are at the present moment, one, of course, is the basic problem, which has led to numerous off shoots, the problem of atomic energy coming into the field. I would connect that with the problem of disarmament which is of exceeding importance. I believe, for the reasons I have stated, that there is a little more hopeful chance of something being achieved in regard to disarmament. Why? Because of this progressive realisation that it does not profit anybody not to do so; in fact, it is harmful. But, I cannot say definitely, of course.

Then, take, for the present, a very explosive region of the world, the western Asia, conflicts between Israel and the Arab countries, the region of the Baghdad pact and the like. Here again, in a sense, the problems, important as they are, are not world problems. But, obviously, they are so inter-related with world problems that some kind of upset or explosion there will affect the world and one does not know exactly what might happen. The fact of the matter is that in the 19th century, a certain not very happy equilibrium was established in the world by the dominance of certain European powers practically all over the world. That continued till the beginning of the First World War. The First World War upset that equilibrium in many ways,—political, economic. Some empires vanished. The period between the two World Wars intervened, a troubled period, a difficult one. Always an attempt has been made to find some equilibrium and it has been a failure. The Second World War came and upset the old 19th century balances still more. Ever since then, the world has been grouping about to find some equilibrium. Meanwhile, apart from the emergence of these great giants, America and the Soviet Union, in terms of material power, this atomic energy comes in—another upsetting factor.

Now, the countries which enjoyed the privileged position in that 19th century set-up, many of them, have lost their position—at least that particular position. It is not easy for them to adjust themselves to the new thinking, the new balances in the world, the new balances—apart from the giants coming up—and the new renascence in Asia and Asian countries becoming independent in their different ways, whether it is India or China or Indonesia or Burma or other countries. The old balances go on being changed and Governments, and very wise Governments cannot easily keep pace with those practical developments. Of course, the most remarkable fact about this lack of recognition of changes is the fact that some great countries still seem to lack awareness, proper awareness, that a great country like China is there. Of course they know it. Nevertheless they seem to lack something, or, otherwise, their policy would be different.

But it is not merely a question of China. It is really a question of the outlook on all Asian problems or African problems and the idea that, as previously they have to be settled by the great powers whom we all respect, hardly taking into consideration what the countries of Asia might feel about it. There has been a slight change, and the countries of Asia are sometimes asked about it, or, may be that they have been even allowed to sit in the corner of the council chamber. But the fundamental fact, this basic conception, still remains—that it is the duty, the responsibility and obligation of these great countries of the western world to carry the burden of the world, of Asia and Africa; like weary Titans they face all these problems and carry this burden of Asia when progressive Asia does not want them to carry that burden.

So, this kind of difficulty is there, and facts and events have gone on, bringing about enormous changes and yet, the mind of man cannot keep pace, and it keeps in the old ruts. I am not blaming anybody outside, but we ourselves, all of us, are equally guilty of this. We go on using the same cliches, the same slogans which bear no meaning today; but we go on repeating them. Some of our friends opposite—Shri H. N. Mukherjee—cannot forget the Commonwealth and our being in the Commonwealth. He thinks probably that is the root of evil. Well, I have often spoken on this subject. We are in the Commonwealth, I think, because it is good for us and good for the causes which we wish to support and because it does not come in our way at all, in the policies that we pursue, and it is—and might be-helpful. We are in the Commonwealth because we welcome every kind of association with other countries, provided it does not come in the way of our policies. We have other associations with other countries, in Asia and Europe, which are as close and sometimes closer than our association with the countries of the Commonwealth—our neighbouring countries of Burma, Indonesia or some European countries like Yugoslavia or others. We have very close relations with them in every way. They are not labelled by something. Remember this: every type of alliance, whatever it may be, is restrictive. It may be helpful, but it is restrictive. I welcome this type of Commonwealth connection, because it is not an alliance, because there is no restrictive feature in it, and because one can go one's way. I would like this type of association—not in the Commonwealth, I mean—but this type of free association to take place all over the world, in other countries. It is far better than that alliance type, and of course, it is infinitely better than the military alliance which is always, inevitably, a challenge to some other country and comes in the way of our friendship with other countries. Therefore, I would beg this House to consider that this has nothing to do with our liking a country or disliking it. In the Commonwealth there are some countries which are, or rather, with whom our relations are not very friendly at present. There is Pakistan. I want friendly relations with Pakistan and it is inevitable that sometime or the other, we have to have them.

Take another country which does not really concern us very much. There is South Africa. Our relations with South Africa are nil. It does not affect us. It does not affect our being in the Commonwealth or not being in it, except that in a temper one might do this or that. It is not a good thing for an individual, much less for a nation, to go about functioning in a temper.

Now, it may be perhaps thought—I am not quite sure—that it might be embarrassing for us to function with South Africa, to function in the United Nations and walk out of the United Nations, because South Africa is there or because Portugal is there. It may be embarrassing. On the other hand, it might also be that our being there might not be terribly welcomed by the other

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parties and they might find it very embarrassing in the pursuit of their policies. Any how, my submission is that any kind of contact that we have with another country, whatever that country, is a good thing provided it does not come in the way and restrict our progress in any direction in which we wish to go forward.

I think that the Commonwealth connection is definitely helpful in some wider causes we have at heart including the cause of peace. Tomorrow, six months later or nine months later—I do not know—some other countries may come into the Commonwealth, some African countries like Gold Coast, and Nigeria a little later. It will be an occasion of some historical significance, I think, when a purely African country like Gold Coast attains independence and functions with equality among other independent and relatively important countries. We want to encourage that tendency. May be that our presence there does encourage it, the various developments in Africa. It is true,—and hon. Members have reminded me,—why this is happening in the Commonwealth or in Africa or somewhere else. They ask, "What are you going to do about it"? Obviously we cannot do much or perhaps anything at all in regard to many things. It does not do good for a Government or as an individual for me to go about denouncing all the things that we dislike. Then all my life would be spent in denouncing things that I dislike! So there are so many things that one does not like to say or do in this world. One has to put up with them till the time comes when you can say or do things which can be useful. Therefore, I submit that at any time it would be bad for us to follow a policy of just hitting out verbally or otherwise, more especially in the present day. With all these new forces at work, new ideas new powers, it has become necessary to seek as many friendly contacts as possible to spread the area of friendship and to lessen the area of conflict. Our policy is directed to that end. Naturally in regard to those problems that we have, our own problems, we have to deal with them to the best of our ability. Naturally also, it is not possible always to fit in practice with theory. Sometimes one has to adapt these things in the best possible way, in the best way open to one, but the theory, the objective and the method should always be kept clearly in mind and one should not just allow the theory to be kept as something to be used, let us say, for public purposes, to delude people and go in the opposite direction.

Now, that are our immediate problems? I was talking about the international problems and I mentioned Western Asia, Israel, Egypt and disarmament, the Baghdad Pact. There is, of course, SEATO. And then there is the question of China and Indo-China, and the most important world problem of all, the economic growth of the parts of the world that are under-developed. It is of vital importance.

Just a word about the Baghdad Pact and SEATO. I spoke about it the other day. It is clear that if the analysis that I have ventured to place before the House is at all correct, then any approach by military pacts, any approach like that of the Baghdad Pact and SEATO is a wrong approach, is a dangerous approach, is a harmful approach. It creates, it sets in motion all the wrong tendencies and prevents the right tendencies from developing. I may be wrong in my premises, but if my premises are correct, it inevitably follows that this is so, and it is a matter of little consequence to me whether you suspect any country of dishonesty or lack of *bona fides*. You may consider its policy to be hypocritical. You should take every factor into consideration. But if you adopt the right policy, having regard to certain world factors, the question of a particular country functioning not with complete honesty does not make too much difference. The point is you should be honest in your policy, and if you are honest and straightforward, you may be tripped, of course, you may make a mistake, but fundamentally you will not fall into error. SEATO and Baghdad Pacts, apart from their being, I think, basically in the wrong direction affect us intimately and in a sense tend to encircle us from two or three directions. And also, as the House knows, certainly the Baghdad Pact has, in fact, created in Western Asia far greater tension and conflict than ever before. It has certainly put one country against another country, the countries that were friendly to each other. Now, how anyone can say that this has brought security and stability to Western Asia I do not know.

Hon. Members know, talking about the Baghdad Pact, or for the matter of that SEATO too, that it is said to be the Northern or middle tier of defence, and presumably it is meant for defence against aggression if it takes place from the Soviet Union. I cannot guarantee which country will commit aggression, which will not. Every great country and every powerful country tends to expand and tends to be somewhat aggressive. It is very, very difficult for a giant not to function sometimes as a giant. One can guard oneself as much as possible. One can create an atmosphere so that the giant will function mildly or not aggressively and all that, but it is inherent in a giant's strength that he should somehow try to use that strength if he does not like something, whichever giant of the world you might apply that to in whatever way. But, surely nobody here imagines that, let us say, the Pakistan Government entered this Pact because they expected some imminent or distant invasion or aggression from the Soviet Union. It is obviously not so. And if we read the Pakistan newspapers or read the statements made by responsible people in Pakistan, they make it perfectly clear they have done so because of India, because either—if you like, you may put it this way—they are rather apprehensive of India, or because they want to develop strength and, as the phrase now goes speak with strength. Whatever it is, they have joined the Baghdad Pact and SEATO essentially because of their hostility to India. I am sorry because I do not feel hostility towards them and I cannot conceive of a war with Pakistan without the utmost dismay, but there it is. My point is that people enter into these pacts, countries enter into them, the Baghdad Pact and SEATO, and I can mention others too in various parts of the world, with different motives. I am quite sure that the other members of the Baghdad Pact have no hostility to India. Obviously they have not entered into the Baghdad Pact because of their feeling against India, as I am equally sure that India was the motive thought of Pakistan when it entered this Pact—India as well as perhaps some others—so that these different motives come in. I am prepared to accept completely the assurance given to me by the leaders of the United States of America. I am quite sure they did not mean ill. They did not think even probably of India in this connection. Their minds were elsewhere, on the northern, western and middle tiers of defence. But the effect is the same, and the effect is you get tied up, you get interlocked. Countries get interlocked with each other, each pulling in different directions and in a crisis you are pulled away in a direction you never thought of going.

Look at the series of alliances and military pacts in this whole region of South-East and Eastern Asia. It is almost as bad, I must say, as these big, international trusts and combines. We do not quite know who is pulling where. Things are happening but nobody appears to be responsible. The danger of it, apart from the essential danger of any pact, is any odd member of one of these pacts can set in motion something which would gradually pull in not only the members of that pact, but some other inter-related pact of which they are common members, and so the whole thing goes into a turmoil. So, naturally both for larger reasons and for narrow reasons of self-interest, we took exception, and we do take exception to the SEATO and Baghdad Pacts. We think,—I may repeat,—that they push the world in a wrong direction. They do not recognise that new factors are working. Instead of taking advantage of these new factors which go towards disarmament and lessening of tension and towards peace, they deliberately check them and encourage the other factors which increase hatred and fear and apprehension and come in the way of disarmament. I do not understand how any person can equate military pacts and alliances with the approach to disarmament.

Now, if I may say so, there are two types of alliances and treaties. Personally I would rather have none of them, of any type, but I can understand an alliance or some kind of a treaty between countries which have been or are opposed to each other. Broadly speaking, this type of agreement is referred to often as the Locarno agreement, because at Locarno, in the late twenties, the victorious Allies, England, France, America etc., came to terms with their old enemy Germany, enemy of the First World War. Now, there was some meaning in that, because that meant the coming together of those who had been hostile, and therefore it released tension. I happened to be at the time in Geneva—I think it was in 1926,—when Germany was welcomed for the first time into the League of Nations. The future, of course, was hidden, the Second World War and all that. Anyhow, there was the Locarno treaty, and Germany came in. There was much embracing between the German delegates and the French delegates on that occasion in the League of Nations hall.

I say that that type of agreement has some meaning. It takes you somewhere,

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and mind you, it gives you an assurance, it gives each country an assurance that if any member of that group breaks the law or breaks the treaty, the others would come down upon it. That is an equal assurance to every member. But in regard to the other type of treaty, that is, if a group of allies representing one side binds itself together against the other, then obviously the first effect of it is to create a reaction, which leads the other group of allies to bind itself together in another hostile group. So, it leads to hostile groups. It does not bring us peace or security at all. It is not for me to say whether it is not justified; it may be justified in some cases in self-protection, but normally speaking, it seems to me that it will lead us away from the creation of that feeling of security etc.

There is one larger thing which I should like to refer to, namely, this question of the economic growth of the under-developed parts of the world, which is intimately connected with political conditions, intimately connected with the question of giving aid or not, political pressures exercised, military pressures exercised, and which has almost been considered not purely from the economic angle but from the political angle also.

It is obvious that if this imbalance continues between the very rich countries and the poor, apart from being a source of misery and unhappiness, it will be continuously a source of trouble and conflict, and might lead to conflicts, so that it has to be remedied even from the point of view of the richer countries. Now, there is nothing wrong about the richer countries, from their own point of view or from any other, helping to remove it, giving aid to the development of those countries. But it may be that some element of wrong comes in in the manner of doing it; it produces wrong results.

In this connection, I should like to refer to a proposal with which India has been associated for some time, a proposal before the United Nations; and it is still being discussed; in fact, I think, in about six weeks' time there is a meeting in New York to discuss it further. This is known in the modern way of capital letters as SUNFED, SUNFED meaning Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. You will notice perhaps that the word 'Special' was put in there; if 'S' was not there, then it became 'UNFED', which was very unfortunate. So, 'S' was put in to avoid this.

In the last three or four years, our representatives in the United Nations have been persuading us, the idea being that help to the more undeveloped nations should come through international agencies, and not so much by bilateral arrangements which tend to have political consequences. We have met with enormous difficulties. The great Powers, whoever they might be, do not like this way of doing things. They like to distribute largess to the poor and needy, and have not only the mental satisfaction of having done good but also that of knowing that the other knows that they have done good to it, and may be, getting something in exchange.

We have arrived at a stage now; even now, it has not been decided, but at last we have arrived at a stage where various countries, all the other countries, have been asked to give their reactions to this proposal and these reports are going to be considered in about six weeks' time in New York.

I mention this because I attach a good deal of importance to this proposal for SUNFED, because it will bring about gradually and completely, I hope, a different relationship between the giver and the taker, which will be advantageous to both, certainly to the taker, but also to the giver, because then it is done impersonally through international organisations, and there is not this giving of largess by one country to another, and sometimes with political strings attached.

Coming to our own major problems —I am not referring to the world problems now—of course, there are problems with Pakistan—Kashmir, this tremendous exodus which is coming from East Bengal etc. There are the two other old problems, the canal waters and evacuees. There is this question of border troubles. Then, apart from this, there are the other problems. There is the problem of South Africa, of course; it is always there, the problem of people of Indian descent in South Africa. There is the question of Goa. There is the question of Ceylon. I am not going into these in any detail; hon. Members know them pretty well.

I wish to say something about some issues with Pakistan.

We are also entangled—it is not our problem, but we are entangled—in the Indio-China problems, because of our co-chairmanship of the international commission there. More specially, difficulties have arisen in South Viet Nam, because the present Government in South Viet Nam refuse to recognise, refuse to accept their responsibilities flowing from the Geneva agreement on the ground that they did not sign the agreement. True, they did not sign it, but they are a successor government to the French, and the French signed it. They have accepted all the advantages of that agreement, and they still continue to enjoy the advantages of that agreement, but till now, they have not accepted the obligations. Well, that puts us in a very difficult position, because we are in Indo-China or in Viet Nam because of the Geneva agreement. If the Geneva agreement is not accepted, then we have no place there, and we have simply to pack up and come back. It is an easy thing for us to pack up and come back, but we know that if the international commission is ended, it is likely to lead to trouble ; the conflict will again be there. And we do not wish nor does anybody else wish that we should walk out in this way. Even the South Viet Nam Government are very anxious that we should remain there, and yet thus far they have not made it very easy for us to remain, because of their non-recognition of their obligations. Naturally, I spoke about this matter at some length to the three distinguished statesmen who came here, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who with Mr. Molotov is co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference. Mr. Dulles and Mr. Pineau. Of course I do not know how things will develop. But there have been some hopeful signs recently that the South Viet-Nam Government might accept the obligations flowing from the Geneva Agreement and thus make it easier for us to function.

Meanwhile, another difficulty has arisen, which has nothing to do with that, which is not directly our concern. Cambodia, which has practically gone out of the ken of the International Commission—not entirely but practically ; there are only some minor matters to be dealt with—has been asserting with some force that it will not adhere to any power bloc, and it wants friendly relations with other countries. Perhaps, as a result of this, it is not in too happy a position with some of its neighbours, South Viet-Nam on the one side and Thailand on the other. Whatever the reason may be, there is a kind of closure of the borders there, and partly some kind of economic blockade.

I should come now to some of our problems with Pakistan. The facts are well known—I am referring for the moment to this exodus. I really do not know what I could say at this stage profitably to the House. My colleagues, the Minister of Law and Minority Affairs and the Minister of Rehabilitation, have stated the facts before this House in some detail. It is clear that this continuing major migration is something of tremendous significance. Apart from the great burden on us, it is a matter of tremendous significance, and in the ultimate analysis, it is not merely a matter of casting a huge burden on us but, I believe, of harming Pakisan greatly too. Do not imagine that this kind of migration is ultimately good for the country from which it comes. I have no doubt that the past migration from East Bengal has hit East Pakistan hard. The quality of it has gone down. Naturally, when trained people, skilled people, go out, the quality suffers. It is not numbers that count ; it is quality that matters. And a good deal of quality has come out of East Pakistan.

If you go back to history, you will see that one of the reasons of the advance of England towards industrialisation was the fact that religious wars drove out very prosperous weavers from France and that part of Europe to England, and those people then became the persons through whom gradually industrialisation, inventions and the like developed. So it is a very very shortsighted policy for those in Pakistan to imagine that seizing hold of this house, this property and this job here and there and driving out people who have played an important part in the economic life of the country—I am leaving out the political aspect—would be good for them.

I think it was Shri Gadgil who made a suggestion—it has been made before—about asking them for land. You may, of course, ask but one doesn't ask for things which patently are going to be refused and for which one has no means of getting by other ways. Ultimately, no country gives up land. Why should they ? If they are prepared to give up land, they could very well settle the people on that land. It is not that. It is a question of dealing with this matter in other ways, so far as one can.

Undoubtedly, a situation has arisen, I believe, when the leaders of Pakistan themselves realise the extreme gravity of

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was an absolutely complete and total denial of what we said. Having done that, they brought in all kinds of other issues; they talked about genocide, not in Kashmir but in Delhi, Punjab and all over; they talked about Junagadh and some other States in Kathiawar.

Shri Gadgil: Manavdar.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In fact, the greater part of the memoranda was dealing not with the Kashmir issue, which they slurred over and about which they said they had nothing to do with, but with other matters. It will be interesting for the House to remember that they said to the Security Council, "You must consider and decide all these questions— genocide, Junagadh, etc., and they must be decided together with Kashmir simultaneously. I am repeating all this to show the mental attitude of Pakistan, first the complete denial of everything, and only a little later they had to admit these things which they had denied, and then trying to divert the mind of the Security Council to complete the other problems which we have not mentioned and which did not arise in that connection. I must confess that I was very much taken aback by this tissue of lies that have been put forward by the Pakistan representative before the Security Council. Naturally, we tried to answer that in terms of fact; we produced pictures and what, not. It is interesting for this House to know that lately, in the last year or so, there have been quite a number of statements from prominent people in Pakistan, in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan, giving details of how they organised this raid from Pakistan, not only details but demands made by one party in the North West Frontier Province on the other for the amount spent in organising it and trying to recover it. Also, only recently, there was a statement by one of the leading officers of a case admitting it. I am merely pointing out how Pakistan was basing its case in the Security Council; it is something which can only be described as completely false and they had to admit it as false later. When the U. N. Commission came here, then it became quite impossible for Pakistan to say that their forces were not there—because the U.N. Commission would see them there. It was then that they admitted that their forces were there. They said it subsequently, not originally. They might have mentioned it in the U.N. debate which was taking place only a little before; they did not do so. It was, only under compulsion, when they were going to be found out completely, that they admitted it. In the U.N. Resolution, I think, on the 13th August 1948, it was stated—

> "The Commission recognise that as the presence of troops in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir constitutes a material change in the situation, since it was represented by the Government of Pakistan before the Security Council, the Government of Pakistan agrees to withdraw its troops from the State."

This was the Commission's recommendation. Please observe the language; it is mildly put. "As the presence of troops in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir constitutes a material change in the situation since it was represented by the Government of Pakistan before the Security Council, the Government of Pakistan agrees to withdraw its troops from the State"—it is a mild way of saying that they had told a lie in the Security Council there and they found the troops here—a material change in the situation as it was represented. Privately the Commission people told us that of course all this was falsely stated, it was complete aggression, but they added, "We have come here to settle the matter peacefully and if we go about publicly condemning everybody, it will become difficult to settle it." So, they tried to avoid giving expression clearly on their decision on aggression, which they admitted and which, in fact, indirectly they stated too.

The point now to remember is that because of this admission of aggression, the first thing they required was for Pakistan to withdraw its armed forces from the area of the State occupied by it. That was the first thing. There was a great deal of talk about plebiscite and a good deal of talk as to what India should and should not do. But throughout this period, the first demand of the United Nations has been in every respect the withdrawal of Pakistan forces from that area occupied by them. Other factors came later. We were asked later to withdraw the bulk of our forces, that is, on Pakistan withdrawing from that area, we were asked, to relieve tension, to withdraw the bulk of our forces, but retain our army in the State in order to give it protection. The right of our army to be there was recognised, but it was stated that since Pakistan is withdrawing completely from Jammu and Kashmir State, India also can reduce her forces as that would tend to bring about a better atmosphere. It is agreed, but the point I wish the House to remember is that the first essential should be the withdrawal of Pakistan armed forces from that area of the State which they had occupied. Today, 8½ years after that, those armed forces are still there. All this talk of plebiscite and other things is completely beside the point. In fact, those questions only arose when Pakistan had taken a certain step, that is, withdrawal of armed forces. And Pakistan is out of court till it performed its primary duty by getting out of that part of the Jammu State on which it committed aggression. This is a major fact to be remembered. Many attempts were made during these years—discussions etc.—to deal with the conditions laid down in the U.N. Resolution; I am not going into all that detail. I have mentioned one essential thing. There were many other conditions—prerequisities—to plebiscite. Well, many attempts were made. They did not yield results. I am not going into detail as to whose fault it was. The fact is that they did not yield results. It has been found that the Government of India and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State could not remain continually in a state of suspended animation in regard to Kashmir; something has to be done. Years have passed and then certain steps were taken by the Jammu and Kashmir Government with the concurrence of the Government of India, to elect, to convene a Constituent Assembly. That was done. We stated even then that actually the Constituent Assembly was free to decide any constitution it liked but we made it clear that we continued to be bound by our international commitments.

More years passed and while on the one hand Pakistan continued to occupy a part of the State on which they had committed aggression, the Constituent Assembly proceeded to draw up the Constitution of the State and passed very important measures of land reforms; great development works were undertaken and the people of the State, except those under the forcible occupation of Pakistan, made progress. Jammu and Kashmir experienced more prosperity under their own Government than they had at any time previously in living memory or before. A very simple test of this is the number of visitors who had gone to Kashmir last year. An unprecedented number of 50,000 went there; at no time, even during the war, had such members gone there.

Eight or nine years have passed and these major changes took place and the Kashmir people were settled. I cannot speak with authority about the other side and the changes that have taken place there. The Governor-General of Pakistan—I mean, now the President—and others repeatedly talk about the abject slavery of the people of Jammu and Kashmir State under their present regime. I really do not know why they should talk in this irresponsible manner. Jammu and Kashmir State is not a closed book on the subject. 50,000 tourists went there and if there is one thing which is very established, it is this that the State has never been so prosperous before.

It is not for me to say what the state of people on the other side of the cease-fire line is. But I notice that there is a continuous attempt by people on that side to come over to this side to share in the prosperity.

Well, all this was happening and we were discussing various ways with the Prime Minister of Pakistan and a new development took place. This was the promise of military aid from the USA to Pakistan—a promise which was subsequently fulfilled. This created not only a new military situation but a new political situation; and the procedure thus far followed by us became out of date and had to be viewed a fresh. That situation has become progressively worse because of the flow of this military aid to Pakistan and the conclusion of SEATO and the Baghdad Pacts. In our discussing or considering this question of Kashmir with Pakistan representatives and others, apart from legal and constitutional issues, we have this practical aspect of it in mind; that is, we wanted to promote the happiness and freedom of the people of Kashmir and we wanted to avoid any step being taken which would be disruptive, which would upset things which had settled down and which might lead to migration of people this way or that way and which further, if that happened, would again lead to conflict with Pakistan which we wanted to avoid; because, while we were desirous of settling this Kashmir problem with Pakistan, there was no settlement of the Kashmir problem *if* that itself—the manner of settling itself—would lead to conflict with Pakistan. So, this is an important consideration; because, as things settle down, any step which might have been logical some years back becomes more and more difficult; it means uprooting of things that

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have become fixed—legally, constitutionally and practically.

We pointed this out last time when the Prime Minister of Pakistan came here. I pointed this out: "You can talk to me; you have talked for the last five or six years about these pre-conditions laid down previously in the UN Resolution. We have not come to an agreement. The departure of the Pakistan armed forces itself has not taken place. I am prepared to talk to you, if you like, on the subject but it is not very likely that, when we have failed for the last five or six years, we are likely to come to a rapid agreement, more especially when new factors have come." They came in a little later—these factors, military aid, etc., which have changed the situation completely and all our previous discussions had to be abandoned because the basis of discussion has changed—the military aspect, apart from the political aspect. I said: 'You must recognise facts as they are. It is no good proceeding on the basis of old things ignoring the existing facts'.

Meanwhile, another thing was happening. Constitutional developments have taken place both in our Constitution and that of the Jammu and Kashmir State. As perhaps hon. Members will remember; we have in our Constitution laid down that we could not agree to any change in regard to the Jammu and Kashmir State without the concurrence of the Jammu and Kashmir Constitutent Assembly. That is the constitutional position. I pointed this out to the distinguished representatives from Pakistan who came here.

I will mention it; it is not directly concerned with us but it did somewhat concern the people of Kashmir indirectly. It was a development in West Pakistan—that is, the creation of one unit in West Pakistan. Now, as a consequence of all these factors, I have made it quite clear to the Pakistan representatives that while I am prepared to discuss any aspect of this question, if they want to be realistic, they must accept the changes and they must take into consideration all that had happened during these seven or eight years and not talk in terms of eight or nine years ago. Well, they did not quite accept that position and there the matter ended.

Now, the only alternative, I said, was a continuing dead-lock in our talks. I had offered sometime back a no-war declaration to the Pakistan Government: that, under no circumstances, would India and Pakistan go to war for the settlement of any dispute. There was cosiderable correspondence. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, who was then the Prime Minister, did not agree to that because he said: 'Before you make that declaration, you must settle the questions at issue or you must agree to their being settled—inevitably settled or automatically settled, rather—by some process like arbitration, etc.'. I pointed out to him that I would very gladly settle these questions but they had already made various attempts and they could not succeed. I thought that by a no-war declaration a new atmosphere would be created which would help us in settling them. I said, let us consider advance in both lines. Further I said, when you talk to me to bind myself down to a strict schedule the question of dispute arises. When a dispute arises it is referred for conciliation for one month, may be two months, one month more for mediation, or two months and then arbitration. Within 4 or 5 months it is over. I said, I am not aware of any country having committed itself to arbitration about any problem, political or other, that might be raised in the future. I said I am not aware of this because when we fix our sovereignty it fixes matters of high State policies which can only be considered by the countries concerned. There are many other questions which can be settled otherwise. So, to ask us to commit ourselves in the future in this way was not a wise or feasible approach. There the matter ended.

Now, the present Prime Minister of Pakistan has again mentioned this matter and I gladly welcome his proposal. But it is clear that we must not tie us in a no-war declaration with all kinds of conditions etc. Then you get the same vicious circle, you must settle first and then make a no-war declaration, if you settle everything then it is not necessary to have a no-war declaration and this business of trying to commit us to arbitration.

I want to be quite frank with this House and with the Pakistan Government. Having had 9 years of this Kashmir affairs in changing phases and this problem affecting certainly the people of Jammu and Kashmir State, affecting India in a variety of ways, affecting our Constitution and our sovereignty, affecting our vital interests, am I to be expected to agree to some outside authority becoming an arbitrator in this matter?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot understand. No country can agree to this kind of disposal of vital issues. But I do think that since we both agreed,—both Pakistan authorities and we,—that on no account should we go to war at each other, that we should settle our problems peacefully, they may not be settled for some time. It is better to have a problem pending than to go to war for it. Therefore, it would be a very desirable thing, a helpful thing, to have a no-war declaration.

One thing more. The Pakistan President said with great force that in all these border incidents, in every one of them, India was guilty. Well, any number of incidents have occurred. I cannot discuss each one of them, and it may be that even if I have one case they may have another in regard to it. But at least in regard to 10 incidents on the Jammu border the United Nations Observers stated that Pakistan was the aggressor. So I take their word for it. But again I would repeat what I said here in my statement the other day, about the Nekewal incident. The Nekewal incident stands out in a stark manner not because 12 persons were killed—that is bad enough—but in the way it has been dealt with by the Pakistan Government. Now, the present President of the Pakistan Republic was in Delhi when we received the report of the U.N. Observers in regard to this incident. It was handed over to him and to the then Prime Minister. They assured us, and in fact the Prime Minister stated in public, that they would deal with and punish those who were found guilty by the U.N. Observers. This is not our opinion which might be challenged by Pakistan. This was the opinion of the U.N. Observers after an enquiry. Anyhow, they had themselves said that they would carry out the job and punish the guilty. I am astonished that an year or more has passed and nothing has been done. I am still further astonished that statements should be made that we are the aggressors in all these incidents.

I am afraid I have taken a great deal of the time of the House, but I did wish to refer to the Kashmir matter in some details and to bring out some basic facts. I hope that the Pakistan Government and the people will consider these basic facts and realise that we mean no ill to them—to Pakistan. It will be absurd for us to mean any ill to them because our prosperity is connected with their prosperity. We want to be friends with them. We want to settle all our problems in a friendly way and I am sure we can settle them if our approach is a friend's approach.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, my friend to my left Prof. Mukherjee, was telling me that when we hear the Prime Minister delivering his eloquent speeches on foreign policy we generally have a Sunday-school feeling. We get strong doses of idealism, emotion and high-sounding principles. This time, I must admit, the Prime Minister has come down from giddy heights to *terra firma* and has said something which is more realistic and a little more objective.

But, Sir, coming from Bengal I must say that I am thoroughly disappointed because he did not give us any indication of his policy how he would tackle the terrible problem of the mounting migration of uprooted humanity which was crossing the border from Pakistan.

Yesterday we listened to the Law Minister and we heard one of his usual pathetic admission of complete futility and utter helplessness. It has become almost an annual feature for this Minority Minister to come here and to say that "we have appealed to Pakistan, we have addressed letters and sent reminders but we have received no satisfactory reply and nothing has happened." I wish he had not taken up our time by quoting from some of the replies he had got from Pakistan. I wish they had gone in to the waste-paper basket, if he has any.

The real problem is much more serious. I wrote to the Prime Minister a few days back telling him that my State of West Bengal, the truncated and divided State which has suffered grievously as the result of the vivisection of India, is in great peril and along with it a good part of India is in peril because of this colossal problem of migrating humanity. I gave him two reasons. The hon. Law Minister has not referred to them. One was the unfortunate statement of Mr. Gaznafar Ali suggesting that the border should be sealed. It accentuated the exodus. It was a very very unfortunate statement which the Pakistan Ambassador made. It was a counsel of despair. Naturally it added to the uncertainty and uneasiness of the unfortunate minority community there. Secondly, there was another cause. It is that the Constitution, which has been fashioned by the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, has put a brand of inferior citizenship on the Hindu minority there and that has also made their position still more difficult.

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I had the privilege, of coming into contact, during the last week-end when I went down to Calcutta, of meeting a number of migrants and talking to them who have just crossed over from East Pakistan. Remember, they are not the upper *bhadralog*; they are the agriculturists, most of them *namasudras*. They are the fighting people who stuck to the land; who were rooted to the land. They were rooted to the soil. They did not care for politics. They did not care for constitutional agitation. They were so much rooted to the soil that even after the terrific migration started since the partition, even after the colossal tragedy of 1950, they stuck to Pakistan. Now, that agricultural class is moving. The *Namasudras* are moving, from East Bengal. It is one of the worst social tragedies that have happened in any State or in any country in the world. In one corner of East Bengal, which is the meeting place of three districts, Jessore, Khulna and Faridpur there is a big Namasudra territory inhabited by about 15 lakhs of Namasudras. They are fighters. They can defend themselves against aggression. Even in the worst days of the Noakhali tragedy, they stuck to their plots of land. I remember I had the privilege of going to Mahatma Gandhi, just after the Radcliffe Award had been published, along with some Namasudra leaders from that area including one Namasudra M.L.A. who represented that part of Bengal in the undivided Bengal legislature. We went to Mahatma Gandhi and told him, "You gave us your word,"—I also pleaded for them.—"What a terrible tragedy has now happened." The Law Minister knows it, because he was a Member of the Bengal Boundary Commission. I hope he had said something to Pakistan out of his own experience. As one of the Commissioners, he could easily tell his counterpart, "What nonsense are you talking? Don't you realise that in the district of Khulna, one part, even according to the census under the Muslim League regime one part was a predominantly Hindu majority area? Yet it had gone to Pakistan." The Namasudra leaders pleaded with Gandhiji and there was some overture made for something to be done. But nothing happened. It was then too early after the partition. So, nothing could he done.

Three or four factors are now happening in East Bengal which the Minority Minister and the Prime Minister ought to know, and this House should know. This is what the people told me just two or three days back in Calcutta. What is happening is this. They said, "We do not like to come, we had our lands, we had our cultivation, and we stuck to our properties and our hearths and homes in spite of many difficulties." They could even take charge of their own properties although there was a sense of insecurity. Firstly, in East Pakistan they have recently started a Village Defence Party in many villages. This Village Defence party is officially meant to defend the interests also of the minority community. Unfortunately for the Hindus, the village defence party has been given the right of nocturnal search. Whenever a Hindu house is burgled or a theft takes place this village defence party has got the right to enter houses and it has been practically given some police power. It enters the homes of people and has the right of entry or search in the night. That has aggravated the sense of insecurity. I met representatives who have come from Jessore, Khulna, Faridpur and Dacca and other areas. They told me that all this was happening. The thieves are still active. Those who are sent to catch the thieves do really abet them and are playing the part of thieves and burgulars.

Secondly what they have done is very curious. I do not think the hon. Law Minister knows it. I do not know whether he had any chance of meeting these people who have recently come. They have levied in 1954 and later and are still exacting special tax of nine pice or 0-2-3 in the rupee which is added to the Union rates for the purpose of this village defence party. That has been an additional burden on these people. Thirdly, what they are complaining of is this. There is the police, which has created a lot of difficulties. It is said that even the judiciary has, in some cases,—I am very sorry to report to this House—taken a communal attitude. Even when there is practically no evidence, Hindus are hauled up as culprits in any case started by a Muslim complainant. They do not get justice. One man told me,—I can give the name, the address and everything to the hon. Minister for Law or the Prime Minister—that a Sessions Judge, in his charge to the jury, said, "Remember, here is a case of a Muslim who was victimised by a Hindu; therefore, it is your duty in Pakistan to teach him a lesson." Although the evidence was practically nil, the man got 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Fourthly, what is happening is this. I am satisfied myself that this is the only silver lining in the dark cloud. The Chief Minister of East Bengal, Mr. Sarkar, is anxious to do something to help the minority community and to keep them there. Shri Gadgil was suggesting something with regard to demand for land. The Prime Minister has slurred over it. He has not got the courage to face it. I wish we had a statesman today of the type of Sardar Patel. He would have tackled it. He is the man who suggested it. Cannot the Law Minister tell them that Pakistan was created on a particular principle? We never accepted the two-nation theory. But, Radcliffe actually demarcated this area and gave you this entire territory on the basis of Mr. Jinnah's declaration, on the basis of the solemn assurance of the creator of Pakistan that 112 lakhs of Hindus would be kept there, that there will be no discrimination against them and that they would be treated fairly and squarely. There has been breach of this fundamental pledge. There has been a wanton violation of that principle. Why cannot the Law Minister or the Home Minister or the Prime Minister say, "You have done something which has sabotaged the very basis of the creation of Pakistan, and therefore you are not entitled to the whole of that area?" I submit that that is entirely proper. There is nothing improper in it. Sardar Patel demanded it now that this agricultural community is moving, and you cannot resist it, if nothing can be done, this House should make up its mind whether you would finish them there or take over the entire minority community from East Bengal. You cannot play with this problem.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The trouble is not what Shri Gadgil was saying. The trouble is your own policy. West Pakistan wants the Hindus to be driven out. The West Pakistan Government's deliberate and calculated policy is to squeeze out these people. I am telling you this because the West Pakistan people are holding the key positions in East Bengal. The unfortunate tragedy is there. Although there may be the Chief Minister or some Ministers who are trying to do something to restore the sense of confidence in the minority community, they are paralysed by this West Pakistan element. They are determined to reduce the East Bengal Zone to a minority area so that, if these 1 crore or the 70 or 80 lakhs of people go out, it would be to their advantage. I do not know whether Shri Mehr Chand Khanna realises it. It is not merely the East Bengal Muslims that have got the parity. It is the deliberate policy of the West Pakistan element which is still dominating East Bengal and they are trying their best to add to these troubles. I am pointing out that it is nothing improper and it is nothing unfair. It will be perfectly legitimate to point out to them that when they accepted this responsibility of keeping these people and they are determined to sabotage this basis, the time has come when there should be a revision of territories and that can be demanded.

In the *Hindusthan Standard*, which is, of course, a Congress paper of some standing, of the 27th March, it is reported that an official directive has been recently circulated in East Bengal to all commercial establishments. They have been asked to employ only Pakistani Muslims because others are "Ghost Pakistanis". Therefore, the Hindus in East Pakistan are 'ghost' Pakistanis. They are not really Pakistanis. Therefore, they say that "you should employ Pakistani Muslims only." The Government of India, so far as I know, had made some protests against any official directive given in East Pakistan to engage only Pakistanis. The Pakistan Government had explained that it involved no discrimination as the Hindus living there were also Pakistanis. With this directive, there has been a bigger trouble. As a matter of fact, I can show to Shri Khanna or the Law Minister who have now come over, and those people were officials employed in the railways and in other concerns and they had been there for years as permanent employees. Their services have now been terminated without any rhyme or reason. First of all they were converted into temporary employees and then their services are being terminated without any tangible reason. The latest circular has gone to the unabashed length of saying that—it says explicity—the Hindus must not be employed. As a matter of fact, those Hindus were living there for generations. Big commercial firms in East Bengal had been employing Hindus as local agents and for generations they had specialised in this task and that has been a very helpful avocation. If they completely eliminate them, it means not only starving one family but several families. Those local agents have got branches in different parts, and so. elimination of them would mean great disaster.

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We have great respect for Panch Shila. But unfortunately we find that in spite of the high idealism of our Prime Minister, Panch Shila is not working in any place where India's honour and India's interests are concerned it is not working in Ceylon or in Pakistan. It is not working in South Africa or Goa or with regard to Kashmir. It may be working elsewhere, but wherever India's national interests are involved, it is not working. It is a matter of regret that there is a greater drift to-day between India and Western democracies.

Last year, when I was in Europe, travelling in some European countries, I found that there was a general feeling that our neutrality was only a lip service to the cult of neutrality and that our neutrality is not really neutral and that we are taking sides. I hope the Prime Minister, when he visits the United States of America, will be able to dispel to some extent this misunderstanding, and will be able to convince people of the western democracies that that is not so. I told them in my tour that it is not correct to say that simply because our Prime Minister goes to Soviet Russia he has completely gone red or that he is changing his ideology. But it is expected from a man of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's stature and ideology that he should fight against the menace of communism even on the ideological place. But the people whom I met said that they were disappointed. I told them that particularly in Andhra and other places, his party has been fighting communism and fighting it successfully.

We are very happy that the Prime Minister has today categorically declared that the SEADO business is actuated by hostility against India. What is the good of Mr. Dulles saying here, in his talks with the Prime Minister at Delhi, that they have not got that particular intention of being hostile towards India, that there is no motive, and that they are not motivated by the attitude of aggression in their pact with Pakistan. Certainly, a man of Mr. Dulles' position and a statesman like President Eisenhower should realise that the intention of the person is judged by the natural and inevitable consequences of his action. What is their action? The action is, intensification of the military aid to Pakistan. The intensification of the military aid to Pakistan constitutes a serious menace to India's safety, India's integrity and India's national existence. I am sorry that there is no realisation of that grave national emergency in the benches opposite.

The Prime Minister who has some hold over the youth of the country should not merely spin out phrases here but he should convince the people as to the real danger. Talk of Panch Shila. Talk of idealism: Stick to your high principles. But, at the same time, keep your powder dry. That is statesmanship. That is the only way of seeing that these Pakistanis who are developing progressively a belligerent attitude towards it realise the danger. The Prime Minister is quite right in saying that with regard to Kashmir they are actuated by a hostile attitude. That is what poor Syama Prasad Mukherjee was saying day after day. The Prime Minister has declared today, that it was a cold, calculated, unabashed falsehood which they uttered when they said that there was no aggression on the part of Pakistan when Kashmir was invaded. Actually, the Pakistan authorities managed the whole thing under the guise of a tribal show, but that show was only a facade. Ammunitions were supplied by the Pakistan army. The Ordnance depot at Rawalpindi supplied them. Thousands of gallons of petrol were supplied by Pakistan authorities. We all know that. You can, never, by appealing to their sanity or reason, persuade them to change their tactics today. That stratagem will always be defeated. Therefore, the right thing that the Prime Minister should have done today is to say that we accept the declaration of the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir as final and irrevocable. Accept it, and declare that the problem is finished. Let there be no question about it, or of any further plebiscite. When I had an opportunity of visiting that State, the Hindus and Muslims came and appealed to us, "For Heaven's sake, do not allow the Prime Minister to talk continually of plebiscite or to think in terms of plebiscite." They said: "You are doing the greatest disservice to this country because now you are putting them in a suspense and uncertainty." This plebiscite business should be finished to-day and finished for ever. Nobody has doubted, so far as the Kashmir Muslims are concerned, the completely representative character of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly. You know that to a man they have voted for satisfying the accession that acceptance is final. They have voted it. It shall not be altered. Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad has repeatedly declared in Kashmir and here that that is a final decision and it is an unalterable decision. Why don't you accept that as the unequivocal decision and declaration of the will of the people of Kashmir and be done with it? Why plunge that unfortunate State into continual anarchy and disorder and foment forces inimical to India, forces which are favourable to Pakistan? Marshal Bulganin came; Mr. Khruschev came. We are obliged to them. They made the categorical declaration that Kashmir is a part of India. Why don't you accept that? Why should not our Prime Minister say that this is a fact and there is an end of it? Why talk merely of constitutional law. Why are you not implementing the declaration constitutionally and putting Kashmir on the constitutional map of India? You should not make only a few articles—article 1 and article 395—apply to that State. You should apply the whole gamut of Articles to that State, and the entire State should be integrated constitutionally. Make it completely final, completely unalterable and unequivocal. That will be doing a great service to Kashmir. You can never trust the other side in this matter, if you allow things to drift.

I do not know what is the information of the Government. But my information is that, as a result of this military pact between the United States and Pakistan, Pakistan is getting about 200 million dollars, and this amount will be utilised for equipping Pakistan's military forces. I am also told—I do not know what is the information of the Prime Minister or the other Ministers—that Pakistan is being supplied with ammunitions on the basis of ten cents to a dollar. In other words, only ten per cent of the price of guns and ammunitions is charged while 90 per cent is just the discount allowed. If this is true, then 200 million dollars really means 1,800 million dollars. Why are they getting it? It is simply because they want to use it against India and especially against Kashmir. Let us not blink at the patent fact. The Prime Minister in a mood of generosity or statesmanship or expediency has continuously declared that he has not got any evidence of planned action by Pakistan regarding these border raids. But look at the frequency and the ferocity. Is it not perfectly clear to any rational human being that their game is a game of probing, theirs is the game of continued, persistent probing as to how we are militarily equipped, probing as to our strength. It is said that up till now we are much stronger from the military point of view, but even if the present tempo of the Pakistan Army and the supply of ammunition continues as a result of this pact with the U.S.A., then in 1957 we will be beaten and Pakistan will be far ahead of us. It is the duty of the people occupying the Treasury Benches not to adopt any longer an attitude of complacency. What is the good of having a Five-Year plan and treating this Parliament occasionally to all these high-sounding plans and programmes if our national existence is in dine peril? You must give a call to the nation, ask the youth to be prepared for any emergency, ask the people of the Punjab to be ready. We may have differences between communities, between regions, between minorities and majorities, but we are all united that if there is any aggression we will defend the frontiers of the Punjab and of Bengal.

Master Tara Singh the other day has given a call. I appreciate that call. Every right-thinking Indian should accept that in the spirit in which he has said it. He said Punjab is in danger, India is in danger. Every one of us should realise it that our frontiers are in danger, danger due to the persistent policy of these imperialist powers in helping Pakistan not merely in adopting a belligerent attitude, but in equipping it successfully to continue that attitude of belligerency. And Masterji has said that we should take steps especially in the border areas to give arms to our people. That is what we should do, train them to defend, bring up a proper civilian force, equip them and also at the same time build up the morale of the people. The Prime Minister may go any number of times to Washington or New York, but I do not think that they will completely stop this move. The SEATO conference particularly is a great pointer, and we should be particulerly careful with regard to aftermath of the SEATO business.

The Prime Minister has said something about it and I am happy that in spite of this fanfare of the Pakistan press, the SEATO Conference was not much of a success. It is said that it was almost a flop. I am reading papers from Europe and America and I find even the *New York Times* which gives Mr. Dulles consistent support has admitted that SEATO had absolutely no competence to take a decision on the Kashmir issue. The notoriously anti-Indian paper, the *Daily Express* of London, was angry with Mr. Selwyn Lloyd for stating that it was not the business of SEATO to

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consider issues like Kashmir, but unfortunately, England which is almost the forty-ninth State of the United States of America was compelled to change its policy, and when this Foreign Minister went to Karachi he sang a different tune.

I am only trying to impress upon the Government one fact and that is this. During my last year's tour in Europe when I attended one of the Commonwealth conferences I found, I am sorry to say, that our public relations department in our chancelleries was very, very weak. Immediate steps should be taken to reorganise them properly. I wrote to the Prime Minister from London that important Indian publicists had complained to me that in spite of all the big facade of the India Office and all that we are doing, our public relations organisation is hopelessly inefficient and inadequate. They bitterly complained to me,—you will be amazed to know,—that they did not get proper materials for the purpose of meeting the scurrilous attacks on the part of the Lisbon press and the Portuguese Government. The *Manchester Guardian,* a great liberal paper, has been known throughout its great career for its pro-Indian sympathy. When we were in the death grip with British imperialism, fighting for our national emancipation, it was helping us, was siding with India against British imperialism. How is it that you have lost the support of that paper? It is an amazing incompetence. Something is wrong somewhere. When I came back from London I impressed upon the Prime Minister the desirability of strengthening our publicity organisations abroad. He has got too many burdens, I know that, but this is a very important thing. How can a Government like the Government of Pakistan capture the British press or the American press, and we Indians, our Government and our Embassies cannot do anything for the purpose of doing their duty towards India? It is an amazing exhibition of complete ineffectiveness and utter incompetence. Something should be done. I do not like to say much on this point, but it is high time that all the misdeeds of Salazar and of his Fascist regime are exposed.

I had an opportunity of telling this House that in the British House of Commons when I had the privilege of giving a talk to some of the Members of Parliament, they asked me one question, and it came from a man who had been a great friend of India, a genuine friend of India, a sincere friend of India. They thought that 70 per cent of Goa's population was Catholic. I told them it is just the other way about, and I also told them the experience of the type of Christianity we have there. They were simply amazed. They had been fed on Lisbon's propaganda. They had been systematically fed on Salazar's propaganda. How is it a Salazar can do it and we cannot do it?

Publicists, Indian journalists of standing and position have told me that they did not get any proper material from our Public Relations Officers. They do not get the material which they are anxious to put before the British press. I think it is high time that something should be done.

I have told you that the only silver lining to the dark cloud is that there is a Chief Minister of East Bengal who I am told, I do not know, is not in the conspiracy to persistently squeeze out the entire minority population from East Pakistan. He is anxious to do something, may be his hands are paralysed. If the Prime Minister would take up this matter and do something, it may do some good to the tortured minority. There was great hope when Mr. Fazlul Huq routed the Muslim League and came into office and power, but you know what had happened to him. There has been a unilateral implementation of the Liaqat-Nehru Pact. Pakistan has done nothing, we have been persistently doing it. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani made a suggestion which should be implemented. There is nothing wrong nothing narrow, nothing mean about it. When they are driving out 41 lakhs of our people, and driving them away out across the frontier at the rate of 2,000 per day, why don't you at least cancel the visas of the Pakistani Citizens who work in Calcutta in the docks or the jute mills? Why can't you do this? What is this magnanimity? This is not magnanimity, this is pusillanimity, cowardice, not befitting a great nation, not befitting a nation which preaches Panch Shila, which wants to preach its great idealism throughout the world and wants to put India on the political map of the world.

Some Hon. Members *rose.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry I have to call the Deputy Minister now. There is no time. At 2 o'clock he has to reply.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): I would request that 5 minutes time may be given to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long is the Deputy Minister likely to take?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): There are a number of cut motions. I think I will take about 25 minutes or so.

Shrimati Khongmen (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): May I draw your attention that no one from the tribal areas of Assam has spoken?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is all right. I realise that, but I am sorry that now it is not possible for me because at 2.30 we have to take up the next item and 25 minutes are to be taken by the Deputy Minister, I am sorry I cannot do that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yesterday we agreed to have it from 3 o'clock.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): No, no.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This morning an announcement was made by the Speaker that it would be taken up at 2.30. I am sorry I cannot do it.

2 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following further cut motions relating to Demand No. 23 under the Ministry of External Affairs have been indicated by Members to be moved.

Demand No. 23 Cut Motions: 884 to 893.

Need for withdrawal of Kashmir issue from the U.N.O.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sending of cultural missions to foreign countries

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy of recruitment to Indian Foreign Service

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expatriation of Indians from Ceylon.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Continued holding of Goa by the Portuguese

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for integration of Dadra and Nagar Havali into the Union of India

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Continuous abnormal influx of Hindus from Pakistan

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Frequent attacks on Indian border by Pakistan

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Position of Indians in Burma

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Apartheid policy of South African Government vis-a-vis *Indians*

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, after the intervention of the Prime Minister very little remains for me to do except to refer to certain cut motions moved in the House which the Prime Minister was not able to cover in his speech.

I shall first begin with the tribal problem and the problem of the North-Eastern Frontier Agency which have considerably been agitating the minds of the Members of the House as well as of the public. Of late there has been some

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unpleasant happenings in the Naga Hill District of Assam and naturally our minds are exercised over it.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to give a little background to this tribal problem, as affecting the North Eastern Frontier Agency. There are certain basic facts which may not be quite known or realised by the Members of this hon. House. The North East Frontier Agency which is under the direct control of the Government of India is composed of six political divisions, covering an area of 35,000 square miles, peopled by numerous different tribes and the area the terrain, is geographically possibly the most difficult in the whole world. The British were not at all interested in these areas for the simple reason that in their days this international border area hardly constituted a problem for them. They were more interested in the North West Frontier area and hardly at all interested in the North East Frontier with the result that when they left in 1947 they left behind terrible legacy for us.

In the whole of the tribal area comprising not less than 35,000 square miles with three international boundaries there were hardly 8 administrative posts covering less than 5,000 square miles.

I would like to enumerate here the difficulties which we in the administration experienced with regard to the North East Frontier Agency.

To start with, the first difficulty is that judged by the modern standards of progress most of the tribes of these tribal areas are at a comparatively lower level of development. Two: these people divided into a number of tribes themselves had hardly any contact with the planes people and they had very little contacts amongst themselves also. I can give you a small instance which might illustrate my point. Recently during the time of the Republic Day Celebrations, we had a contingent from North East Frontier Agency and as one in the Ministry I had the privilege of entertaining this group coming from North East Frontier Agency to a party in my house. There were other guests also and a suggestion was made that some of these people might give us a dance. Eight or ten people got up to dance, but after a few minutes however it was realised that no dance was possible. I made an enquiry of the interpreter as to what was the reason and I was told that these eight or ten people came from four or five different tribes. They had their different rythms of music and dance and they could not converse with each other and therefore they were unable to proceed with the dance. That alone will show not merely that the tribal people did not know our planes people, but even amongst themselves there were hardly any contacts.

There are therefore the racial, cultural and linguistic differences between the tribal people and the people in the planes, as well as amongst themselves. Then there is a peculiarly difficult area—the Naga Hill District. Here, I would like to stress this point: the Naga Hill District is not under our charge. It is a constituent part of the State of Assam. In the Naga Hill district, Christian missionaries had a full way and a large number of people had been converted into Christianity. It may be good, it may be bad—I have nothing to say about it. But the foreign missionaries before our freedom had carried on consistent and deliberate propaganda in this area against India and Indian culture and always stressing upon the distinctiveness and separateness of their culture and ideas from the Indian culture and Indian ideas. On the top of that there was the usual British practice of lavish distribution of political presents, including intoxicating liquors and then also there was that annual bribe money known as *posh* given by the British authorities in those areas to the tribes, so that they may remain good boys and not create any difficulties in the plane areas where development work was going on.

I submit that the substitution of such presents by the more solid benefit granted by a welfare state, the advantages of which are less obvious to the people in the context of immediate gain, therefore has to proceed rather slowly. But the goal is there and we are doing our level best to bring the benefits of progressive and civilised administration to these tribal areas.

In fact the North East Frontier Agency presents a great challenge to civilisation. It is the proud task of our administration to bring a new life to the people inhabiting these difficult areas. The North East Frontier Agency executive have been trying unceasingly to give concrete shape to the ideals, put before them by our Prime Minister. I find in one of the cut motions moved by my hon. friend Prof. Hiren Mukherjee there is reference to our lack of sympathy and absence of understanding of the tribal problems and the people's needs. Now I would like to quote here from certain directives which were given by our Prime Minister to our officers who had been selected for serving in the North East Frontier Agency. This is how our Prime Minister put the problem :

> "There are generally two ways of approaching the problem of the tribal people. One might be called the anthropological approach or treating these people as museum specimens to be observed and written about and not as living human beings with whom one could work and play. The other approach is of rather ignoring that they are something special and different and trying to absorb them into the normal pattern of society elsewhere. Both these approaches are wrong.
>
> The approach to the tribal people should be one of learning from them and having learnt, to try to help and co-operate."

Then he said : addressing the officers selected—

> "If you approach the tribal people with affection, go to them as a liberating force and as a friend so that they may feel you have come not to take away something from them but to give them something—that is the right integration. But if they feel you have come to impose yourself, to interfere and come in their way, to try to change their methods of living, to take away their land, to push some of your businessmen there who will exploit them, then it is all completely wrong. The less we hear of this type of integration and consolidation of the tribal areas, the better."

I submit there could hardly be any nobler ideals put before our officers to carry out governmental policy so far as the tribal people are concerned. We have been giving from the very beginning special emphasis on our efforts to select our officers as far as possible from the tribal people themselves, and to give training to others as far as possible within the special circumstances prevailing in those areas. And I am happy to say that today in grade I of our Frontier Service, no less than 13 officers are from the tribal people themselves, in grade II 30, and in grade III 860.

I may refer here to the various objectives which we have put before ourselves with regard to the NEFA. The first is the self-sufficiency of food. That is a very tremendous problem with the tribal people. Some time ago, I had the pleasure of going right into the interior of the Tirap hill district, off the beaten trake, right on the border of Burma. The tribal people there, headed by their various chiefs, in hundreds, came to greet me and welcome me. I found that most of them had some sort of a very spectacular belt of cane round their stomachs, something like an exaggerated belt. I asked them what the reason was. The first answer was something like what an Englishman would have given, and it was 'This is our custom'. It has been truly said that an Englishman and a savage can never break "the cake of custom." But anyway they said, custom. I was not satisfied with it, and I asked an old chief who was there as to what was the special reason of this custom of having a belt made of cane in several turnings round their stomaches like this. He said, "We live in an area where very often owing to the vagaries of climate and whether and natural circumstances, we have to go without food, and therefore the belt is there, and all that we have to do is to tighten it, and we save ourselves from hunger." That is the position. Therefore, we had been very particular to bring about self-sufficiency of food in those areas.

Secondly, there is the question of health and eradication of disease. Certain diseases there are endemic; there are diseases like goitre ; and there is very heavy incidence of tuberculosis and venereal diseases amongst some of these tribes. As a result of a survey we have carried out in some of these areas, we have come across tribes which are fast dwindling in numbers and therefore we have given a very high priority to the question of health and the eradication of disease.

Then, there was the question of education and literacy. There is also something which we considered very important, namely the preservation of tribal culture, their folklore, songs, dances etc. Of course, the *sine qua non* of all progress in this area is the construction of roads and tracks. Naturally we have been paying the utmost attention

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to the construction of roads, because most of these areas are days' march away from the plains and the bases.

I would like to place before the House some of the records of our achievements during the last few years. I would like to remind the Honourable members that it was only from 1950 onwards that we have taken up the administration of these areas seriously in hand. Where there were none, during the six years, we have put up eight veterinary dispensaries and nearly 50,000 cases had been attended to. There has been an increase in the output of paddy during these years, amounting to 16 lakhs maunds. With regard to communication, in 1951, we had only 138 miles of roads, and 2,969 miles of porter tracks. By the end of the First Five-Year Plan, it is expected that with an expenditure of Rs. 1·09 crores we shall have made 229 miles of all-weather roads, 224 miles of fair-weather roads, bridle paths totalling to 362 miles, mule paths for 1,192 miles and porter tracks for 2,448 miles. I submit that this is a very formidable record, considering the fact that the actual construction work in that area has to be restricted to only five months of the year because of the heavy rainfall. In the Second Five-Year Plan, we have allotted Rs. 2·50 crores for roads.

With regard to health, where in 1948 there were only 23 doctors, in 1955, we had 94 doctors. The number of hospitals and dispensaries and health units in 1948 was 15, but today we have got 83. And the expenditure on health items which was in 1948 Rs. 1·47 lakhs has been Rs. 25·70 lakhs in 1955. At present there is one doctor for 9,000 people, and one hospital bed for every 2,100 people. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, we contemplate to have one doctor for every 6,000 people and one hospital bed for every 1,300 people.

With regard to education, I think the progress has been even more spectacular, because whereas in 1947 there were only two lower primary schools in the whole of NEFA, today we have, as a result of the last eight years of our adiministration there, 152 lower primary schools, 16 middle schools and 2 high schools, and altogether, there are 7,000 tribal boys studying in these schools. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, we hope to have 20,000 students.

Without going any further into details, I think the figures that we have given with regard to health, agriculture, and education alone would convince the House that our record is certainly praiseworthy, and we have every reason to congratulate our officers, who in the midst of the most tremendous difficulties, miles away from their hearth and home, miles away from their own people, have been carrying on this great and good work.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, we have been granted over Rs. 9 crores for development work in the NEFA.

With regard to the present troubles in the Naga Hills district, I can only regret the fact that these unpleasant happenings have taken place. But all this happens to be not in our own area, but in the adjacent district, the Naga Hill district, which is under the administrative control of the Government of Assam. Of these six political divisions that we have, comprising an area of 35,000 square miles, only one portion of one of the districts adjacent to the Naga Hills district the Tuensang area, was affected by lawlessness during the middle of last year, when members of the more aggressive and rebellious sections of the Naga National Council, because things were too hot for them in the Naga Hills district; had percolated into the Tuensang area, and taking advantage of the difficult terrain and the lack of development in that particular zone created some havoc on the loyal villages. We took strong and firm action as was needed and now I am happy to say, so far as Tuensang is concerned, there has been complete peace, and there has been no trouble whatsoever. So far as the other five districts are concerned, there has not been any trouble ever since we have begun the work of pushing on our administration right up to the border.

Recently, I had the occasion to visit the Tirap Hills district, and I was very happy to see for myself the spontaneous co-operation which our administration has been getting from the tribal people in those areas. Actually, it was my great pleasure and privilege to commence the work of road-building in a particular area, where no less than 1,50 tribal people had gathered from all round that district, to take part in that work.

A lot of criticism has been made about our publicity work in foreign Missions. An hon. Member Shri N. C. Chatterjee hurled his usual eloquent invective at us, with regard to what he had been told by the Indian journalists in London about the lack of publicity material in London. It does surprise me a little bit, because apart from anything else, we actually publish a weekly newspaper from our High Commission in London. I do not see how it is possible for our Indian journalists in London to remain starved of news and material so far as the Indian High Commission is concerned.

Let me give you a picture of our publicity machine. We have 37 of our Missions abroad, which have a full publicity section. Of these 37, 2 were last year. For a part of the year, three of our Missions abroad were not adequately staffed for lack of suitable personnel. Everyday from our headquarters five Morsecasts are sent supplying news and publicity material to our publicity posts abroad. From the headquarters in Delhi, last year we issued no fewer than 19 pamphlets and also there was a monthly issue of a paper called *Foreign Affairs Record* which contains all the official texts of Government statements about foreign policy etc.

With regard to Goa, I would like to inform you that during the last year we have published several pamphlets on Goa from our various posts in different languages, such as:

Story of Goa (English) from London,
Inside Goa (,,) from Sydney,
Inside Goa (Portuguese) from Rio de Janeiro,
Inside Goa (English) from Washington,
Inside Goa (English) from headqualrters,
Inside Goa (Spanish) from Buenos Aires,
Inside Goa (Italian) from Rome.

The *Story of Goa*, which is an illustrated booklet giving the whole historical background up to the present position has become very very popular and we are in the midst of publishing translations of it in Spanish, Portuguese, French, German and Arabic. Over and above all this, we have supplied copies of 8 articles written by independent persons with regard to the Portuguese possessions in India for publicity purposes to these Missions. We had also distributed 5 different books written by different authors in English and Portuguese and even fictional literature dealing with life in Goa and the other Portuguese territories in India. I do not know, in the face of all these statistics which I have placed before the House, how any hon. Member could still say that our policy with regard to Goa has failed only because we have not been able to carry out adequate publicity.

It has been said that not a single vote in the House of Commons has ever been swayed by any speech delivered on the floor of the House. Members go according to their political conscience. I know that the pen is mightier than the sword, but I refuse to believe that any amount of publicity would help in changing the policy of any particular government which has got its own particular interests and which has its own particular ideological affiliations. But that does not mean that we are entirely satisfied with our publicity machine. Much yet remains to be done. We shall be only too happy if hon. Members who go out and have contacts with the outside world would give us their suggestions as to how we can improve our publicity machine.

I would have liked to touch on certain other matters, but unfortunately, I have not the time to do so. But I have to take up the question of a cut motion moved by my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukherjee. It is about what he referred to as the Roy Behanan case. It is a very sad case and I wish, for all parties concerned, Shri H. N. Mukherjee had not referred to it in this House by way of a cut motion. If he had any doubts about the role played by a particular officer in our New York office and if he had spoken to me, I would have unreservedly placed all the documents and letters we have at his disposal and he would have realised that, based on wrong facts, he had defamed a very able sincere and loyal servant of the State.

As regards the Roy Behanan case, of which I do not think many Members of the House are aware, I would briefly trace the tragic history of the case. Mr. Behanan, an Indian national, was an officer of the United Nations and his wife was a qualified doctor, children's disease specialist. On 4th April 1952 their ten-year old son died on an operation table in a big New York hospital. The sequence of events is as follows:

April 4, 1952: Death of Roy Behanan, ten year old.

April 21, 1952: The matter was reported to the District Attorney of Queens County.

July 1952: The International News Service gave publicity to the matter.

August and September 1952: The District Attorney of New York State informed the parents, the Behanans, that

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unless they supplied a special pathologist for the examination of the documents etc., he would not be able to carry on with this case. That the Behanans did, and the eminent pathologist they provided said that on a study of the autopsy protocols etc. it was clearly seen that the boy died due to the negligence of the surgeon and the anaesthetist concerned.

March,/April 1953 : There was a Grand Jury investigation on the death of Roy Behanan. The surgeon and the anaesthetist were indicated on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree.

March 28 : A motion was moved by the two defendant doctors to quash the indictment against them before Judge Farrell of the Queens County.

June 1953 to March 1954 : Mrs. Behanan, who was herself a doctor, spent a considerable amount of time going into the working of the medical system of American hospitals etc.

Now, the officer, Shri Arthur Lall, who was then the Consul-General in our New York office comes into the picture at this stage. In April 1954, the Behanans, whom of course, Shri Lall knew very well, contacted him and wanted a special prosecutor to appeal against the dismissal of the indictment against the doctors. They asked Shri Lall to put the case before the Governor. At the point, what the Behanans wanted was that the case should be expedited. The case was *sub judice*. Obviously, our Consul-General could not do anything with regard to the decision of the court. All he was expected to do was to seek the help of the Governor of New York State for expediting the judicial trial, because, as you remember, nearly two years had already elapsed. Our Consul-General—the Consul-General is not really a diplomatic officer ; he is a consular officer—immediately contacted our Embassy in Washington and our Minister there advised the Consul-General that he sould himself take the matter up with the Governor of New York State. In May, our Consul-General wrote to the Governor's office seeking his kind help for a quick despatch in the case. On June 23, our Consul-General received a communication from the Assistant Counsel to the Governor saying that the Judge had dismissed the case. It was the delay about the disposal of the case that the Behanans had complained. The decision had now been pronounced. On 11th July, the Behanans wrote again to Shri Lall saying that the matter was still pending with the Governor. Shri Lall, of course, immediately replied that he had already received information from the Counsel to the Governor, that a decision had already been given and the case had been dismissed. In that letter of 11th July, the Behanans had stated—I would particularly draw attention to one sentence—, at the close of the letter—I have seen the letter myself :—

> "We thank you very much for all you are doing in this matter."

It was after this that the Behanans made a request to our Consul-General for a special prosecutor to try the case. Our Consul-General was urged to take up this matter with the Governor. The Consul-General immediately wrote to the Counsel to the Governor enclosing a copy of Mr. Behanan's petition and requesting that the matter be put before the Governor. On 16th August, a reply was received from the Governor's office with a photostatic copy of the Judge's decision dismissing the indictment, adding that the records showed that there was nothing which necessitated any special prosecutor to be appointed to go over the case again. It was also stated that the careful consideration of all material submitted did not disclose any basis for further action in the matter by his office. This is the whole case.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam) : May I enquire from the hon. Deputy Minister whether he has seen that book published by Mrs. Behanan, *Justice Towards Asians* and the facts disclosed therein ? In the light of those facts, did the Ministry of External Affairs take up the matter again ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda : I have seen the book. Before the book was published a manuscript copy was sent to our Prime Minister and our Ministry went into the whole case. Chapter XX refers to what the author calls the misdeeds of our Consul-General. Now, I have quoted from the relevant documents of the case before the House and I may add that our Consul-General wanted the permission of Government to sue the authors of that book for defamation. It is not for me here to say anything with regard to the legal system of New York State or of the hospital arrangements in New York City. What I am concerned here is the reputation of the officer, who, I say, has been defamed by the way that Shri H. N. Mukherjee referred to this case.

I wish, Sir, he were here to realise his mistake. As I said before, if he had only mentioned this case to me I would have placed all the material before him and he would have been in a position to exercise independent judgment. If he were here, I would have liked to remind him that Oxford oratory and Christian charity might go hand in hand.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Who is a Christian?

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof:
>
> Demands Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 119."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below*: —Ed.]

DEMAND NO 22—TRIBAL AREAS

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in the respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 23—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,81,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in the respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 24—STATE OF PONDICHERRY

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'State of Pondicherry'."

DEMAND NO. 25—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of Ministry of External Affairs'."

RESOLUTION *RE.* PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION *RE.* TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956, under Article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Travancore-Cochin."

Sir, I am thankful to you and also to the hon. Members of this House for allowing me to move this Resolution. It has interfered with the programme chalked out for this session to some extent and that indicates the urgency of the matter with which I am dealing.

The step taken by the President had become imperative and inevitable. I regret that the circumstances, which were not altogether edifying, should have led up to this culmination. I would have preferred the normal course of constitutional administration to remain intact.

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

But, unfortunately, our wishes could not stand the developments that took place in Travancore-Cochin in recent weeks.

Travancore-Cochin is a fine, charming territory which has also some strategic importance. It is culturally very advanced; it stands first in the matter of literacy as it does also in the matter of density of population. But, so far as the establishment of stable democratic traditions and conditions is concerned, I find that it has not been able to make as much of headway and progress as one would have expected. It is still suffering from teething troubles.

As hon. Members are aware, Travancore and Cochin were united in July 1949. The members of the representative bodies of the two States then came together under one group and they administered the affairs of Travancore-Cochin State till the last general elections. Those elections did not result in the absolute majority of any party. In fact, the groups there were, perhaps, more numerous than in other States. The Legislature found it difficult to set up a united majority party for administering the affairs of the State. The Congress which was the biggest group in the House, however, wanted to save the situation. It did not relish the idea of the House being broken up and fresh elections being held. It also wanted to avoid, as far as possible, the administration of the State by or under the directions of the President and the Parliament. So, the Congress yielded place and agreed to support the P.S.P. Ministry and Shri Thanu Pillai became the Chief Minister. He remained in office for about a year. Of course, he could continue in office only with the backing of the Congress Party, for the strength of the P.S.P. itself was less than 20 in the House of 118. The Congress withdrew its support and the P.S.P. Ministry resigned from office. Thereafter, the Congress which was the biggest party in the House, the State Congress, that is, the general wing, and the T.T.N.C. between them having a total strength of 58, with a few others, formed the Ministry. And, Congress remained in charge for about a year till the 10th of March. Six members of the Congress Party resigned from it with the result that its strength dwindled to that extent and it ceased to occupy the position of invulnerability which it had previously. So, the leader of the Congress Party informed the Rajpramukh that he was no longer in a position to discharge the responsibility of the government and advised him to explore the possibility of forming an alternative government. The Rajpramukh had talks with the leader of the Communist Party, which was the second biggest party in the House, after the Congress, having a strength at that time of about 27. The leader of the Communist Party wanted some time and there were parleys, and after three days he informed the Rajpramukh that he was not in a position to form a government. Then the Rajpramukh had talks with the leader of the P.S.P. The strength of the P.S.P. stood at about 15 in a House of 118 but still the Rajpramukh thought that if the P.S.P. could step in, the situation might be saved. The P.S.P. were given time and the leader reported at one time that he had got assurances from the leaders of some of the other parties and also from a few individuals so that he had 59 assurances and he was expecting a few more. Later, he said that he would inform him about the others the next day, but perhaps that did not materialise subsequently. Afterwards, out of the 59, two members withdrew their support and they informed the Rajpramukh that they would not be able to support the Ministry as it was proposed to be constituted.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Who were the two? What are their names?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Shri Seshadri Nath Sharma is one and Dr. Narayanan Potti is the other.

Taking these away,—and there were also some other bits of information with regard to a few others, but I cannot say anything definite about them—the Rajpramukh found that up to the 21st, the total strength that the P.S.P. had been able to muster did not exceed 57, 57 out of 118,—which was arithmetically less than half. So the P.S.P. was not in a position to form a Ministry. So far as the facts go, I have given them along with the figures, and from these one can easily draw the relevant conclusions and also the right guidance as to what the circumstances were and why this step has become necessary and unavoidable.

As I said, there had been one other election in Travancore-Cochin since the general elections were held all over the country. The number of parties in the Travancore-Cochin Legislature came to more than six or eight; the Congress Party including three T.T.N.C. at the time it resigned had a strength of 54, members who resigned from the Congress Party 6, Communist Party 27, P.S.P. 15, Revolutionary Socialist Party 9, Kerala Socialist Party 3, Independents 3, Speaker 1. The parties had obviously their different programmes and they had their own respective aspirations. Yet it was the wish of the Rajpramukh that if by virtue of any permutation and combination any arrangement could be arrived at which would enable the new parties or the new coalition or association of parties to run the administration, then he will be saved from the necessity of having to undertake greater responsibility on his own shoulders. The mere fact that the numbers were as I have indicated, would by itself show the great difficulty of forming a stable government. In this case, as I said, even a numerical majority for a temporary period was not visible. But even if there had been a majority apparent by one or two, I think it would have been still necessary to see whether the government thus formed would be stable, for if the arrangement thus made were again to break down and to result in a collapse of the government after a few weeks, then no advantage would possibly be ensured by such a kind of hotchpotch arrangement. The difficulties were before the Rajpramukh and before the government that might have been formed. The Budget had to be passed, and if any difficulty had arisen and the voting on account had not been actually confirmed and carried out before the 1st April, then the entire administration would have been placed in an extremely awkaward position. There were obvious differences between the parties on matters which are certainly of more than ordinary importance and which on some occasions convulse the country. The Communist Party was in favour of a certain taluk being transferred to Tamil Nad; the PSP was against this. The moment the debate on SRC was initiated in the House, this difficulty would come in the way of any such alliance and it would break down. It is essential that, considering the previous history, whichever Government might have been formed or may hereafter be formed in Travancore-Cochin, it should have a certain amount of stability. Such Governments formed by easy alliances among a number of parties who have different programmes of their own are essentially of a precarious character. The loyalties of the members to their respective parties are bound to be changing and they are put to a still greater restraint when many such parties join together just to form a Government. When there is a majority of one or two, really every member becomes equal to 58 or 59 of the total strength minus one or two because, if just one withdraws his support, then the Ministry tumbles down; one is equal to 59. So, one has to be treated with the same importance as the entire group of 59 and anyone out of the 60 may have recourse to self-regarding impulses or demands or desires. I would not use the word 'blackmail' because that is not a very respectable practice. Men can be coaxed and men can be coerced.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): Men can be bought.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Men can be bought too—that is true—not only by one party but perhaps by many....

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Now by the Congress Party.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I would not name any party. I am prepared to accept that Shri Gopalan himself would never descend to that limit.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Certainly not.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That I accept. But about parties, I am not prepared to say anything because parties have individuals of all types and of all classes.

Shri S. S. More: Hear, hear.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Shri More is saying so because he does not belong to any party; he is answerable for his own conduct and not for his misconduct.

So, the position becomes somewhat intricate and the State has not been able to form a stable administration even after it had had to go to the polls since the last election. After the general election when it was found that the party position remained virtually unchanged, the question of immediately going to the polls did not arise. It would involve a tremendous amount of worry and suspense not only of money but of time and energy. It would rouse passions and perhaps also cause bitterness and irritation. Besides, we are looking forward to the formation of a new State on or about the 1st of October. So, any election held before that date would lose its efficacy and the new State will have

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to go to the polls again sometime thereafter along with the other States early next year. So, a fresh election is obviously ruled out.

Government by any majority of a suitable character will then be impossible. Even those who had agreed to join hands although they formed only a minority, had not merged themselves into one legislative party even. Every one of them retained his own individual character and entity so that there was virtually no coalition nor any united party even for a limited purpose. In the circumstances, there was no alternative to the issue of the proclamation by which the President has placed the responsibility for the administration of Travancore-Cochin on the Parliament.

I could not call it an altogether undemocratic method because it might have been so in the olden days when we had no Parliament and the Centre was overshadowed and eclipsed by nominated members. Now, in the Parliament which is supreme in the country we have the cream of the choicest men in the country and the affairs of Travancore-Cochin will be directly under their eye and under their supervision. To that extent, if hon. Members are pleased to take interest in the affairs of the State, it will perhaps have a better deal and greater consideration and more of sympathy than it would have if it had been carrying on its affairs separately in an isolated corner of the country.

So, I trust that the hon. Members will agree with the course that has been adopted—the only possible course which circumstances would admit of. Sometimes there is a tendency to refer to what has happened in U. K., Canada Ireland or Timbaltoo but those places have not got any provision like article 357 of our own Constitution. So, any reference to those countries or to any precedents from those countries would be irrelevant. Those countries had not the foresight to have a provision of this character and the authors of our Constitution were wise and shrewd enough to provide for all contingencies and emergencies and this provision here comes to the aid of embarrassed States, when they are in a sorry plight and enables the President to manage their affairs so that they may get the healing balm and healthy medicine and thereby regain their lost vigour.

3 P.M.

That is our hope so far as the Travancore-Cochin State is concerned and we trust that when the President's rule comes to an end the people of Travancore-Cochin will be better placed and better prepared to appreciate the virtues, the benefits and the benedictions of democracy and proceed in a manner which will guarantee a democratic course of events in their country.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956, under Article 356 of the Constitution, assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Travancore-Cochin."

Now, there are some amendments which have been tabled. Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 in the name of Shri Kamath are negative ones and so they are not allowed. As far as amendment No. 3 is concerned, I allow it. Does he want to move it?

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): I wish to move all.

Mr. Speaker: I am disallowing some amendments and I am allowing amendment No. 3 which I find to be in order. If he wants to move it, it will be treated as moved. Amendment No. 4 is also not allowed. Amendments Nos. 5 and 7 in the name of Shri A. M. Thomas and amendment No. 6 in the name of Shri Velayudhan are in order. So, the amendments that are before the House, which are in order and which are treated as moved are amendment numbers 3, 5, 6 and 7. 4 hours have been allotted for this. We started at 2:35. Hon. Members who are leaders of groups will have 20 minutes and others will have 15 minutes each.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): We cannot do it in 20 minutes. There is difference on facts. How can we do it in 20 minutes?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May I suggest one thing? Yesterday we had calculated 4 hours from 3 and we were to continue up to 7. At least let us sit up to 7.00 so that at little more time will be available.

Mr. Speaker: We are not going to go on changing like that. So far as leaders of groups are concerned, if I find that they are not able to finish in 20 minutes I will allow them 10 minutes more.

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

That in the Resolution—

for "approves" *substitute* "regrets".

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): I beg to move:

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added:

> "as that was the only proper course to be adopted for the situation that arose on the resignation of the Congress Ministry headed by Sri Panampilly Govinda Menon."

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added:

> "and resolves that the Proclamation shall be revoked before the 30th April, 1956 and Parliamentary Government restored in the State."

Shri A. M. Thomas: I beg to move:

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added:

> "and declaring that the powers of the Legislature of the said State shall be exercisable by or under the said authority of Parliament and making certain incidental and consequential provisions detailed in the said Proclamation."

Mr. Speaker: Amendment moved:

(1) That in the Resolution—

for "approves" *substitute* 'regrets"

(2) That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added:

> "as that was the only proper course to be adopted for the situation that arose on the resignation of the Congress Ministry headed by Sri Panampilly Govinda Menon."

(3) That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added;

> "and resolves that the Proclamation shall be revoked before the 30th April, 1956 and Parliamentary. Government restored in the State."

(4) That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added:

> "and declaring that the powers of the Legislature of the said State shall be exercisable by or under the said authority of Parliament and making certain incidental and consequential provisions detailed in the said Proclamation."

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Mr. Speaker, I very strongly oppose this Resolution. I also say that the effect of the Resolution in taking the functions of the Government of Travancore-Cochin State is undemocratic, unjust, irregular and against all norms of democratic functioning in this country.

This is not the first time that we have discussed Proclamation of the President in this Parliament. This is the third time. First it was the proclamation whereby the functions of the Government of PEPSU State was taken over. Second time it was Andhra State and this is the third one.

We are told every day that parliamentary democracy in this country is developing and also that we are setting a model as far as functioning of parliamentary democracy is concerned. If the effect of that functioning is that within four years three times the President's rule had to be evoked then I think it is high time that we understand what is happening and how the functioning of parliamentary democracy in this country is.

As far as the arguments of the Home Minister are concerned, the same arguments, though not by the same Home Minister, had been given to us when the question of PEPSU and the question of Andhra came before us. At both the times it was said that that was the only course. The Constitution itself says that the President can take over only when he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of that State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India. As far as emergency proclamations are concerned, we cannot now say that there is either a threat of war or some other thing. So the only thing is that when there is a Proclamation the President has to say that he is satisfied, and he has got reports and other information from the Governor or the Rajpramukh that there is a constitutional crisis. And in order to say that there is a constitutional crisis it will be always necessary to distort facts and say that this man or that man was not there, the whole group was not a homogeneous one or they could not function like that.

That same reason has been given now because unless that reason is given, if it is said that there was another group

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of persons who were ready to take in the administration, then certainly there would have been no need for a Proclamation.

So, as far as the facts are concerned we have to say that the facts we have received are entirely different from those that have been placed here. As the Home Minister has said, it may be a difference of one. But the difference of one here is very important. The Home Minister himself has said that the difference of one man will certainly make a big difference. Not only that. As far as the question of Proclamation and taking over the functions of the State is concerned there is another fact which I want to point out because there will be some developments in October. That also had not been taken into consideration.

What has happened all this time, that is what I want to show. What is a stable government? The explanation can be given in any way at any time. Which kind of Government do you call a stable government? In order to form a stable government how many members must be there? What are the groups? Is it a majority group or a minority group that is required? All these are questions which are to be answered and discussed because we have seen that in PEPSU it was in one way, in Andhra it was in another way and it was in a third way as far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned. It was not in the same way here last time after the general elections and also now.

What is the position now? The position now as it had been explained is this. There had been a Congress Ministry. The Congress Ministry resigned because six members of the Congress Ministry said they would not support the Congress and they went out of the Congress.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): They did not go out of the Congress.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: "Go out of the Congress" means they went out of discipline of the Congress and did not support it. I did not say they resigned. As far as discipline of Congress is concerned they said: "We will not be with you." They did not resign. Excuse me, "went out" does not mean that they resigned. I would have been very glad if they had resigned. I am not glad of this position. It was better for them to resign and go away from the Congress group rather than remain there. Anyway I do not want to go into that question.

What I want to point out is only this. I am not surprised that these people will not be in the discipline of the Congress because I know these people specially. Some of them are rank communalists. They are leaders of communal organisations in the country. In order to win in the elections—when I say these facts some of my friends here may be angry—those who were leaders of communal organisations in that place were taken in the Congress; they were given Congress tickets and they were elected as Congress members. If there had been genuine Congress-men who had something to do with the Congress and not communalists like these we would not have been faced with this danger. It is clear now. They have gone out of discipline and these Congressmen are responsible for it.

Anyhow, after these six men went out, the leader of the Communist Party went to see the Rajpramukh. He said that they being the next single majority party will not be able to form a Government but he must be given some time because with the help of PSP and other parties he would be able to form a stable majority of 60 or 61. He asked for two or three days' time so that he may try to form a stable majority. One day after that the leader of the PSP group Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai went to the Rajpramukh. He gave him signed letters of the following members of groups who were ready to support him unconditionally: P.S.P. 16; Leftists all together (Communists, R.S.P. and K.S.P.) 39: Independents 2; T.T.N.C. 2; Congress 2. As far as one Congressman Shri A. R. Menon was concerned, it was said that he sent a resignation. The report was that it was afterwards said by the leader of the Congress Party, *Ex*-Chief Minister that it may not be his letter. The other people sent word to him. From Madras, he personally came and saw the Rajpramukh and said, this is my letter and I am going to support that. That is the position. As far as Shri Sharma, another T.T.N.C. member is concerned, he gave it in writting that he supported it. The Leader of the P.S.P. gave 61 names. Out of the 61, I referred to one who had been somehow taken away. It is also said that it is not like that. There were stories that he had been kidnapped. There were some stories in the press about it that some searches and other things were made. I do not know whether it is correct or not. There was this news. Anyhow, he was not seen for 2 or 3 days. That fact was there. He was not seen. Whether he was taken away or he went away, I do not know. He was not seen for 2 or 3 days. It was said afterwards........

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): The same member concerned has made a statement that he was not hidden by anybody.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: A man who was won away from a party, will he say that he was kidnapped? If I were the person, will I say that I was kidnapped? Certainly not. He will say, I was not taken away; I went away. I do not know why the hon. Member is angry. I only say these are the stories. He will never say that. That is no argument. So, on the 23rd, out of the 61, there were 60. I want to bring to your notice two things. Pattom Thanu Pillai, the leader of the P.S.P. said, these are the signatures of 61 people, with them I am ready to form a Ministry. He handed over the list. I want the Home Minister to say whether the Rajpramukh today can deny that he had seen the signatures of 61 people. Only one was not there. Can he say that he did not get the permission of 60 people who had stood together to form a Ministry?

The other day when I moved the adjournment motion, I had a telegram from the leaders of these groups saying, that Pattom Thanu Pillai went and saw the Rajpramukh, we gave our permission, he was not called, today is the 23rd, we are not at fault. That was the wire. I wanted to bring it to the notice of the House. I did not go into the discussion of the adjourned motion. We know what happened after the 23rd. The Congress understood that two members of the Congress had resigned and joined Pattom Thanu Pillai for the formation of Ministry. The *Ex*-Chief Minister thought that something must be done. He said that the Rajpramukh called him. I do not say that the Rajpramukh did not call him. I have to take his word. When the P.S.P. leader met him, why is it that the Rajpramukh called Shri Govinda Menon? He said that he was not able to form a Ministry. I say it was because three days' time was necessary and within 3 days something had to be done. What had to be done was not to call Pattom Thanu Pillai and ask him to form a Ministry or verify whether these persons will join. There was election to the Council of States in which the General Secretary of the Congress Party had to be returned here. For that till the 23rd something must be done. The Assembly....

Shri A. M. Thomas: Also the General Secretary of the Communist Party.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The Communist Party will be there in the election. We do not say that we did not want it. But, it is not for the sake of the Communist Party that the Rajpramukh did it, I am sure. Even if that is so, I am thankful to the Rajpramukh for sending a member from the Communist Party. This was the reason for waiting till the 23rd. When the Rajpramukh knows that there will be a constitutional crisis, when he knows that a list was given, if there was a genuine desire, why not call the Ministry next day? Certainly the functions had to be performed. The voting of demands had to be done. The Assembly can do it easier. Was he not convinced? Why did he wait for 3 days without calling him to form a Ministry? The only reason was, the elections to the Council were to be over and it had already been decided that the Assembly must be dissolved. The first point is there were 61 members. Not only that. There were 60 who had signed.

As far as the first general election was concerned, I want to tell you what happened. That has already been explained. I do not want to go into the details. The P.S.P. was allowed to form the Ministry with the responsive cooperation of the Congress, due to some reasons. I do not want to go into the reasons. Anyhow, it was allowed. Here, the P.S.P. and other parties were 60. Why is it that it is not allowed?

There is another reason also which is most important. The Home Minister just now said, we want that there should not be this constitutional crisis, we want that there must be the ministry functioning. Under article 356 (1) (c), the President can do two things. The President can dissolve the legislature or suspend it in part. If this desire was there the President could have suspended in part. On the 1st of October, according to the present position, if there are no changes, Aikya Kerala will be formed. On the 1st of October, with the formation of Aikya Kerala, the position will be entirely different from what it is today. I think the Home Minister knows that there are 30 Kerala M.L.As. in the Madras Assembly. The position there is, Communist Party 8, P.S.P. 11, Muslim

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League 5, Congress 4 and Independents 2. So, on the day when Aikya Kerala is formed, if the President had only suspended in part and not dissolved the legislature, there would not be this ugly saying that Aikya Kerala begins with the President's rule. As far as the composition of the parties is concerned, I do not know what the Muslim League will do; if the other parties, the P.S.P., Communists and Independents join together, it comes to 21. There is no question of 1 or 2. In the Madras Assembly the party affiliation is such that there are 21 members. What I say is, there was this possibility. I say it was not done because on October 1st when Aikya Kerala will be formed, there will be a stable Government where the 60 will become 85 or sometimes more than that. The Government wanted to see that that possibility was not there. Aikya Kerala is a thing which the people wanted years ago. That was their dream. They feel even today that they have been neglected by the Centre and the State. So, they say that after the formation of Aikya Kerala, they may be able to do something. As I said, as far as the party position is concerned, if the P.S.P. and the Communists joined together, there was that possibility. It was also necessary for the Government to give a chance to the 30 members from the Madras Assembly in the formation of the Ministry. So, it was not a question of trying to see whether a stable government could be formed. It was not a desire to see a stable government functioning. It was only thought that, if today it is left like that, certainly, with the formation of Aikya Kerala on the 1st of October, there will be a stable non-Congress Ministry in Aikya Kerala. It was only to see that that position is not allowed, I say, this has been done. It was a conspiracy, I would say, to see that such a thing does not happen. So even today, in the name of saying that there was no majority at all, such a decision has been taken.

As far as the first general elections were concerned, as has already been explained, there were: Congress 46, P.S.P. 19, T.T.N.C. 12, other parties together 40. Then also the P.S.P. was called to form a Ministry with the responsive co-operation of the Congress. After that, what happened in February, 1955? Then the Congress plus the T.T.N.C. was only 58, not even 60. One Member joined the Congress Party after the Ministry was formed. It was not a stable Government, but it was allowed to be formed. We understand the T.T.N.C. is not a part of the Congress. They left it for some time and then joined. The whole basis of this controversy is that there are some differences between the Congress and the T.T.N.C. on some problems. Similarly, there may be differences between the P.S.P., Communists and others, but they are not allowed to form a Ministry. It is incorrect to say that the Congress had a majority when they formed a Ministry in February, 1955.

The practice in Travancore-Cochin, PEPSU and Andhra has shown that where the Congress was in a majority, or where it was helping others, there has been a Ministry, but if the other parties could come together and form a majority, there could be no Ministry. So, it is either the Congress Ministry or no Ministry at all with President's rule.

If Pattom Thanu Pillai had formed a Ministry, how do you know whether only two or more Congressmen would have resigned and supported that Ministry? If you want to encourage democracy, you should allow the opposition to form a Ministry, and then if that Ministry cannot function you can have President's rule. I have already shown you specifically how the last Ministry of the Congress was formed. So, what we cannot understand is this. Why do you say that the other parties will not join together, that they have no programme and leave it. When the Congress wants, they try to get one or two more Members to get a majority and form the Government. When that Ministry falls you say that the opposition parties cannot form a Ministry and there can be no stable Government.

There is a special provision in article 356 which says that the President can suspend the Constitution partly or wholly. Article 356 (1) (c) reads:

> "make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Constitution relating to any body or authority in the State:"

I have already explained to you that Aikya Kerala is to come into being on 1st October and that the Congress has only four Members out of the 30 Members elected to the Madras Assembly.

The other parties in the opposition have got more than a majority. So, firstly there was no constitutional crisis. A Ministry could have been formed. Actually, the P.S.P. leader gave it in writing that he could form a Ministry with 61 Members backing him. Secondly, if the Central Government desired that Aikya Kerala should be formed on 1st October with a stable Ministry, there could have been suspension of the Constitution in part, so that we could see whether a stable Ministry could be formed. That opportunity has been taken away. So, it is against the whole people of Aikya Kerala. It is a black mark on the people that there should be President's rule on the day of the formation of Aikya Kerala. This is a very bad lesson as far as parliamentary democracy is concerned.

I know the Home Minister and the Prime Minister will be able, with their command of language, to make fun of us as we have seen before. When there was discussion about President's rule in PEPSU and Andhra, they said there was one man from one party, two from another etc. There is no use saying like that, because the resignation of the Ministry was not the creation of the Opposition. Members of the Congress Party themselves left it. Their purpose is to see that nowhere in India, in any State, is a Ministry formed by the Opposition. Not to allow it even if there is a possibility of the opposition parties coming together to form a Ministry. Government's idea seems to be: wherever such an opportunity comes before the elections, dissolve the legislature, do not give an opportunity to the Opposition to form a Ministry and have President's rule so that after President's rule Congress will come back in a majority. Everywhere it is taken as the final thing that if there is President's rule for six months or one year, the Congress will come back to power.

As far as the discussion on the S.R.C. is concerned, the Home Minister has said something. Whatever it is, it is the duty and the right of the Members there to give their opinion regarding the boundaries etc.

There was an election to 28 Municipalities in Travancore-Cochin. What has that election shown? Has it shown that the people are behind the Congress? Only in some out of the 28 Municipalities is the membership of the Congress half or more than half. It is only in six Municipalities that the Congress is in power, in all the other Municipalities, the opposition singly or joined together have got the majority. That has also to be taken into consideration. To show that parliamentary democracy in this country is not Congress rule or President's rule, the Opposition should have been given an opportunity to form a Ministry, particularly when they had more than 60 Members, so that the Government could say that they had tried everything. There is no other course open. So, I say that the action that has been taken has created very great resentment among the people. The people of Kerala are the first, so far as poverty and unemployment are concerned. But Kerala at the same time claims the highest percentage of literacy in the whole of India. In such a place, especially, when Aikya Kerala is going to be formed shortly, the imposition of President's rule is bound to create great resentment among the people.

The Congress was proclaiming from the house tops that an opportunity would be given to the Opposition to form the Government. But when it comes to a question of action, it is not adhered to. I therefore strongly oppose this resolution, and warn the party in power that the results of the elections are bound to go against them. The people of Kerala are bound to give expression to their resentment against the action of the Congress in suspending the legislature and issuing the proclamation at a time when Aikya Kerala is going to be formed on the 1st of October.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to rise to oppose the resolution that has been moved by the Home Minister. The Home Minister is normally an able, eloquent and persuasive speaker, but today he offered us a laboured apologia, a laboured apologia because he has a weak case, and even this weak case he has been able to present to us by trimming facts and by stream-lining the situation.

Sir, let us look at the proclamation. The proclamation has been made under article 356 of the Constitution. It is an emergency provision. What kind of emergency has arisen in the State? Either there has to be a physical break down of the administration or there has to be a political breakdown. There has been no physical breakdown; therefore, we have to find out whether there has been a political breakdown, and in order to ascertain whether there has been a political break-down or not we look into relevant facts.

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Now, as I had raised this point on the last occasion, when we were discussing the President's proclamation in the case of Andhra, this question can be decided only when we have before us the report of the Rajpramukh. I do not know why when the Constitution gives this House the power and the authority to approve or to disapprove the proclamation, this House should be deprived of the opportunity of seeing what the Rajpramukh has to say in the matter. Not only that, but evidently the Rajpramukh's report is not very satisfactory. The Rajpramukh's report is not likely to provide all the grounds that are needed for the proclamation that has been made. That is why in the proclamation it is said "the information" that is received. We do not know what the "other information" is. From whom was it received?

You remember, Sir, that in the Constituent Assembly when the authors of this Constitution were framing this particular provision of the Constitution, when this article was on the anvil, it was made very clear by Dr. Ambedkar on behalf of Government as to why this particular expression "otherwise" was introduced into this article. I shall not take the time of the House by quoting what Dr. Ambedkar had to say on the subject, but I will just remind you, Sir, that he had said that this particular word was introduced because of the duty cast upon the Central Government, the duty being "to safeguard the unity, the security and the territorial integrity of India." It is only in those circumstances, that this question, that this information from other sources, becomes relevant, because he had said, "it may be that the Governor does not make a report." There are difficult occasions, critical situations, when you may have to go beyond the report of the Governor or the Rajpramukh. Here not only do we not know what the Rajpramukh had to say, but we are further told that there was other information. God only knows what it is and what the other sources of information of the President are.

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada): Even he does not know!

Shri Asoka Mehta: There has been no physical break-down—that has been admitted. Is there a political breakdown? When is this article to be brought into operation? On that point also Dr. Ambedkar was very categorical. Before it is brought into operation, the President will take proper precautions. Before actually suspending the administration of a province, what is he expected to do? "The first thing that would be done would be to issue a warning to the province that is concerned." If that warning fails, he will order elections, allowing the people of the province to settle the matter. "It is only when the two remedies fail that he would resort to this article." These were the solemn assurances, these were the explanations offered when my friend Shri Kamath and some other colleagues in the Constituent Assembly had raised the question and demanded an explanation and I am sure that Dr. Ambedkar was not speaking in his personal capacity. He spoke at the time as the spokesman of Government, as the spokesman of those who were entrusted with the responsibility of drafting the Constitution.

And what do we find? This particular article, an emergency provision has been used over and over again, deliberately, wantonly, in a calculated manner. And for what purpose? As a rescue operation to save the Congress party. Over and over again, in State after State, this particular provision has been utilised for the purpose of reconstructing the shattered position of the Congress Party. This article is being misused, I say with all the responsibility at my command, that it utilises the deft fingers of the bureaucrats to darn the tattered garments of the Congress Party. That was not the purpose for which this provision was introduced in the Constitution.

What do we find? It is an interesting case, the State of Travancore-Cochin. It would be useful to find out how the policy changes there, how the principles on which the decisions are taken are changed, altered, trimmed, to suit the needs and requirements of the Congress Party. May I with your permission place before the House some of the interesting developments, as they have unfolded in this hapless State in the past few years?

The Rajpramukh has been heeding the advice of the Congress Party and he has been heeding it in a singularly inconsistent manner. Every time the advise is accepted when it suits the Congress Party. In 1952 Mr. John was called upon to form the Ministry, even when he was in a minority. In 1953 Mr. John advised the Rajpramukh to dissolve the Assembly and his advice was accepted. In 1954 when a similar advice was tendered by Mr. Pattom

Thanu Pillai his advice was turned down. In 1955 the Congres was invited to form a Ministry with the support of the T.T.N.C., whose defection had brought down the Government earlier and precipitated the general elections.

The Home Minister was very anxious to tell us that there has to be a stable government. But those very elements who—to use his own expression—had different programmes and different aspirations, could on one occasion pull down and tumble down the administration and on another occasion accepted as a prop to set up the administration. In 1955 February the Rajpramukh asked Shri Govinda Menon to form a Government on being assured that he had the support of 59 members in a House of 117. In March 1956 the Rajpramukh refused the request made by Shri Pattem Thanu Pillai even when he said that he had the support of 59 members. We find that the Rajpramukh takes change from time to time.

The Home Minister has waxed eloquent about the need for a stable government. Supposing tomorrow, after the next general elections, in the Parliament, no party commands a majority, will the Home Minister get up and say that because there is no stability, the whole constitution be suspended? What is the meaning of a stable government? Efforts have to be made to form a coalition government, or even a minority government has to be accepted.

Only the other day our Prime Minister held important deliberations and discussions with the Foreign Minister of France. We know what happens in France. Even today the government that is in power, and with whose representative the Prime Minister held these important discussions and deliberations, has only minority support. Is it not a coalition government? Is it not a coalition government which is also a minority government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I ask the hon. Member whether any attempt was made to form a coalition government?

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is not only a coalition government or a minority government but it is a coalition government which is also a minority government. My hon. friend asks me whether any effort has been made to form a coalition government.

I charge the Prime Minister, I charge the Leader of the House, for setting up wrong kinds of practices and wrong kinds of traditions in this country. He has been so much influenced by the British traditions that he agrees with Mr. Disraeli and thinks that people do not love coalition. That is wrong. Unfortunately the other parties also take their cue from him. It is unwise in this country not to accept coalition governments, where situations of that kind arise. But that is a different question. What will happen if tomorrow no party enjoys a majority here? Would that be an occasion for suspending the Constitution? If there is no majority, and somebody says 'I can form a government', well, let him face the Assembly. If he has the majority, well and good. If he has not a majority, further attempts will have to be made. You know that in France, for two weeks' or even three weeks' time attempts have to be made over and over again until some kind of a majority emerges.

Now, the elections were held in Travancore-Cochin and as a result of those elections, the people decided to return a legislature where no party could command a stable majority. Who are we, and who is even this Parliament, to go behind the wishes of the people of Travancore-Cochin, after their opinion had been ascertained, and after they had decided that they were not in a position to put any single party in power there?

Then again, about those 59 members, my hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan has already given us the relevant facts. Not only were there 59 members, but my information shows that there were 61 members. If their names are wanted, I am prepared to give their names, and I would like the Home Minister to check up with the Rajpramukh and find out whether the facts that I am giving are sustained by him or not.

The House enjoyed very much the reference made by Shri A. K. Gopalan to the disappearance of a member. Now, that is a very serious matter. That member is missing even to this day.

Shri S. S. More: Has any complaint been lodged?

Shri Asoka Mehta: My hon. friend might permit me to proceed. As late as Saturday, the 24th of March, this was the position. The *Matrubhoomi*, the leading Malayalee Congress daily has a great deal to say about it. It says:

> "It was at 11 P.M. in the night, day before yesterday, that a rumour spread through the city that the sub-divisional magistrate had issued

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a search warrant to search the house of the Chief Minister. Newspaper reporters gathered near the cantonment police station. From the police authorities there, they gathered the information that they were starting for the Chief Minister's house. They said that the delay was because of having to wake up the Inspector-General of Police in his residence and take his directions. The R.S.P. leader Srikantan Nair and a posse of police were near the station.

About midnight the police party started followed by the newspapermen. When they reached the gates of the Chief Minister's residence the police party asked the correspondents to wait outside and themselves entered and closed the gates behind them.

After some time, the police party returned and told the newsmen waiting outside, "We searched the place, three is no one there." Everyone then returned. A police officer remarked, "It was a search all right but only for the record; there was not much searching done'."

It is very important to note that the letter of withdrawal of the support signed by Mr. Narayan Potti was sent by Mr. Govinda Menon to the Rajpramukh with his own covering letter, and in the covering letter he had said that this particular letter was signed by Mr. Narayan Potti in his presence; and since then Mr. Narayan Potti is missing. Where is he?

On the last occasion, while discussing the President's Proclamation in regard to the Andhra State, I had charged the Leader of the Congress Party that he had been practising the bad politics of piracy. From politics of abduction, political abduction, are we to descend to physical abduction? I do not charge the Chief Minister of having done that. But this is what the Malayalee newspapers suggest. The brother of Narayan Potti has lodged a complaint. Surely, these are things that need looking into.

Mr. Speaker: Is a stable government to be built up on such a gentleman as that?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, every member of that House has a vote. He has been elected by the people. And I do not know whether we should pity the member who has disappeared or pity more the *ex*-Chief Minister, the quondam Chief Minister, who was the last person who saw him, and in whose presence the signature was taken. Let us not be sarcastic about the poor man whose whereabouts are unknown. Let us rather be careful about the developments that have been taking place there.

Now that I have been reminded of the quondam Chief Minister, may I invite your attention to the various remarks, observations and statements that have been made between 11th March and 26th March by this ebullient and egregious gentleman? On the 11th March, he had declared that he had no moral right to continue in office because he had no majority; he thought it demoralising to face the legislature with only a minority dependent upon the support of a few members of the Opposition. That was the high and mighty tone or attitude that he took up. And what is the latest statement that he has made? "If the Opposition had really wanted to avoid the administrator's regime," he said, "the Opposition could very well have supported the Congress." The full circle has been taken. And in this full circle that has been taken, I say again with a full sense of responsibility that the Mover of the resolution has his share of responsibility.

Mr. Govinda Menon did not advise the Rajpramukh to dissolve the Assembly. The leaders of the next two parties, Mr. Thomas of the Communist Party, and Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, also had not advised the dissolution of the legislature. I say all of them evidently wanted the Rajpramukh to explore the possibilities of an alternative government.

At that time, the Chief Minister, Mr. Govinda Menon, was in a very sober mood. On the 13th of March, he talks about chastening influence and goes to the extent of coming in sack-cloth and ashes and declaring 'Everyone in the Congress Party including myself should get more disciplined'.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): He must.

Shri Asoka Mehta: That is what he said on the 13th March, because he really expected that he would be in the Opposition, and some kind of an alternative government would be formed. Then, he comes to Delhi, and he meets the higher-ups here, and while he meets the higher-ups here, I do not know what new instructions were issued. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Thanu Pillai one after the other meet the Rajpramukh at his invitation. But by that time, Shri Panapalli Govinda Menon returns from Delhi, and the Rajpramukh invites him and again asks him to form a government, and that too when the Congress Party finds that it is not in a position to form the government, but on the other side, the offer of Pattom Thanu Pillai who has 61 persons to support him,—or even if we accept the letter that is alleged to have been sent by Mr. Narayan Potti he had 60 members to support him—is not ever looked at.

The result is that on the 24th of March, Shri Panampalli Govinda Menon says 'Unless the political parties are willing to play cricket, the future of responsible government is gloomy indeed.' Now, what is the meaning of playing cricket when you choose the umpire, and you change the rules of the game to suit your purposes? So far as playing cricket is concerned, I am only too anxious to play cricket for safeguarding democracy in this country, but the other side, the Treasury Benches, want to play skittle; they want to play ducks and drakes with our endeavours to build up democracy in this country.

Who is responsible for this recurring crisis? It is the Congress Party, and the Congress Party alone. Over and over again, it is because either the Congress Party had disintegrated, either the Congress Party has not been able to retain the support of its allies or the Congress has not been able to maintain the support it offered to somebody else. It is always the policy of the Congress Party playing ducks and drakes that is responsible for the instability in that State. The Home Minister is unwilling to go to the root of the matter and find out why the Congress Party has been functioning in the manner it is functioning.

Shri Govinda Menon ends up by saying:

> "President's rule is the direct and logical result of the irresponsible attitude of Opposition groups."

Because President's rule is to be utilised for the purpose of discrediting the Opposition. Shri Udayabhanu, President of the Pradesh Congress, says:

> "I hope that as in other States which had the experience of President's rule, stability and order will emerge here also."

Democracy is to be made safe for the Congress by the President's rule. This has been the purpose. It was not that there was no possibility of a stable government, it was not that the alternatives were fully explored, but it was a calculated move, everything working up to a particular climax. But may I point out that this is a shortsighted policy? Suspension of the democratic machinery in Travancore-Cochin is neither good for the State nor for any of the political parties. What is the result? Not only has democracy been suspended in the State, but faith in democracy itself has been shaken in that State.

There are two critical points, as my hon. friend pointed out. There is the question of States reorganisation and there is the question of unemployment. Take the question of States reorganisation. The State will not be consulted. The representatives of the people will not have any say in the matter. You know on this question controversial issues are involved. I can assure you that the people of the State feel that President's Proclamation in the conditions that exist today goes against and violates the self-respect and the interest of the people of that State.

Take the question of unemployment. Can it be solved by the Adviser saying 'It is going to receive my earnest consideration?' This question can never be solved unless you evoke and enlist the co-operation of the people. The Adviser will never be able to evoke and enlist the co-operation of the people. The conditions in that State will continue to go from bad to worse.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): He belongs to Kerala.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I believe the Home Minister has harmed not only the politics of the State; he has harmed the Congress Party also. The Congress Party there, as my hon. friend pointed out, has been functioning in a peculiar atmosphere. On the last occasion the Congress Party did not hesitate to put on the cassocks to win the elections. The Congress Party has been making all kinds of alliances with all kinds of groups.

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran (Tellichery): What about P.S.P.?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The internal weaknesses, the disintegrating forces that are there in the Congress Party are as strong as ever. On the occasion of the last general elections the full charm of

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the charismatic leader was turned in the State. He visited almost every constituency. And what was the result? The result was that even then they could not get a majority, the master card was *played, but the game was lost.* I can assure you that unless the Congress Party is given some spell of wilderness, unless the Congress Party realises what it is to be in opposition, it will not recover its strength. It will not be able to recover once again its lost integrity, its lost cohesion. The Home Minister is unwilling even to have the taste of Opposition for his party in one single State for a limited period.

On the last occasion, I had called the communists, the 'hangmen of democracy'. I would say the rope is still there in their hands, but the hand has lost its former firmness and the heart has lost its former faith. They are in the position of Hamlet. They are today on the forking of the roads. Communists in India do not know whether to move in the direction of parliamentary democracy or to retreat into their old ruts. Here is an occasion when we should have given them an opportunity to move forward in the right direction. But the decision taken by the Home Minister, the decision that has resulted in the advice that has been given to the President whereby he has issued a Proclamation, has made it difficult for those leaders of the communist party who are anxious to direct the party in the desired direction.

What about the P.S.P.? There is my leader, Acharya Kripalani, and my friend, Jayaprakash Narain. These are the men who have been trying to place before the Praja-Socialist party a point of view which would be able to reconcile allegiance to development of the country with its allegiance to democracy in India. They have been trying to evolve inside the ranks a kind of non-partisan attitude. But what is happening? Instead of fostering and helping the development of this kind of forces in the country, instead of strengthening the faith of the people in the democratic efforts and processes, on the plea that there is no stablility, you issue a Proclamation. Who says there is no stability? Till the 26th, as my hon. friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan, pointed out, the advisers of the President could wait and allow the State legislature to function. Only on the 26th or the 25th it was suddenly discovered that there was no stability. After all, an opportunity should have been given to those who claim that they have a majority to face the Assembly and the verdict of the Assembly. It would not have taken a long time. But that opportunity was not given. Deliberately and precipitately, the whole democratic set-up in the State was suspended.

It is contended that it is constitutional. Perhaps it is constitutional, if you only look at the letter of the Constitution. But is it in accordance and in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution? You were one of the founding fathers of the Constitution and I am willing to be guided by your decision on the subject. I would ask whether, when this particular article was introduced into the Constitution, you thought that it would be used in this manner over and over again. After all, the people of the State have elected representatives. Give them a chance to form their own government. But here is a high priest unwilling to permit the people to experiment with democracy, unwilling to let the people of Travancore-Cochin learn from their own experience, and have the kind of government they want. But that experience is also to be denied to them because of the all-wise and all-powerful people sitting there on the Treasury Benches in the Union Parliament.

Therefore, I believe that this particular advice, this particular decision which has resulted in the President's Proclamation has harmed, as I said, the cause of democracy in this country, has harmed political life in the State of Travancore-Cochin and has not helped in any way any of the political parties in the country, nor the real and larger interest of the country. It has helped for the time being the partisan interests of the ruling Party, and it is a matter of the deepest shame and sorrow to me that for partisan considerations, so vital and so abiding principles have been thrown to the winds.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Much has been said about parliamentary democracy by the two previous speakers. Under the circumstances disclosed in the speech of the Home Minister, if Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai,. the leader of the P.S.P., was to form a Ministry, I would say it would have been a mockery of parliamentary democracy. I thought that above all people, the leader of the Communist party in this House and also the Deputy Leader of the P.S.P. in this House would have been happy over the assumption of powers by the President over the administration of Travancore-Cochin. It was the Communist party in Travancore-Cochin that observed a 'protest day' sometime last year when Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai formed a Ministry in Travancore-Cochin with the support of the Congress Party. Now, Shri A. K. Gopalan is shedding tears for not allowing the same Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai to form a Ministry, in March 1956.

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: Only crocodile tears.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is certain that Shri Asoka Mehta was shedding crocodile tears; there is no doubt about it. I shall presently place before the House the resolution passed by the National Executive of the P.S.P. That resolution, *inter alia* says:

> "The party does not like to assume power unless, it commands the confidence of the majority of the electorate. But in India where more than two or three parties exist, it is possible that a party may be the largest party withou being in an absolute majority. In such conditions, the party may form a government as a necessity and try to implement its policy and programme."

As regards coalition, the resolution says:

> "The party may agree to join a coalition government at the Centre, it need not join any such coalition in the States."

Shri Asoka Mehta: He seems to know more about my party than I do.

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Shri A. M. Thomas: This resolution of the National Executive has been interpreted by the leader of the P.S.P. in the Madras Assembly in the following terms. While welcoming the resolution of the National Executive of the P.S.P. passed at Delhi, Dr. Menon, the P.S.P. leader said: That this decision was the correct one and that any co-operation or any truck with either the Congress or the Communists at this time would be disastrous. The only course that the P.S.P. in the Travancore-Cochin State could adopt was to plough the lone furrow without seeking power. The situation in the Travancore-Cochin State is such that the P.S.P. must try to avoid President's rule and should offer constructive co-operation on merits to any Ministry that was formed on a democratic basis.

Replying to a question, Dr. Menon said that this Ministry muddle ought to be a lesson to those who oppose Dakshina Pradesh. This is how the resolution of the National Executive of the P.S.P. has been interpreted by the leader of the Assembly party in Madras. I do not want to take up the time of the House any more by narrating the inconsisent position that the party at the Central level and the party at the State level has taken.

However much I may bemoan the situation which led to the assumption of powers of the Travancore-Cochin Government by the President, I shall presently place before you facts and figures which will show that it was inevitable and that it was the only proper course, the constitutional and democratic course, that could be adopted. (*Interruption.*) This was a state of affairs which the party to which I have the honour to belong tried to avoid from the year 1952 after the country-wide elections, either by itself assuming power or by allowing any other party to do so.

Before dealing with the constitutional position, I would like to take the House to the background. Facts will speak for themselves. Ever since the advent of responsible government in Travancore-Cochin there have been 6 ministries and 5 Chief Ministers. There have been two general elections under the Constitution under which we are now functioning.

When new governments were formed in the Centre and the States in 1952, what was the position in Travancore-Cochin? Out of a House of 108, the Congress Party was the largest party in numbers and since no other party could form the government at that time, the P.S.P. or the Communist or any other splinter group were not prepared or not able to come together and take up power, the then largest party, the Congress took upon itself the responsibility of forming the Ministry.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Wherever the Congress takes power, is it to avoid President's rule?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It had also afterwards the solid support of 14 members belonging to the Tamil Nad Congress Party, which in the matter of ideological or political objective, had no difference with the Congress but had only some difference of opinion with regard to the linguistic formation of States. That Ministry which was the

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John Ministry, to which reference was made by my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, carried on for about 2 years. On account of a succession of events there and because of the secession of the T.T.N.C. Party from the Parliamentary Party, the Ministry was defeated in the Assembly on a motion of confidence. No other party, at that time, could form the government. Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai himself, on the floor of the Assembly, said that the only course open was to dissolve the Assembly and then appeal to the electorate and conduct general elections at the earliest possible opportunity. There was an appeal to the electorate. In 1954, February, there was an election. The party position then also was more or less the same. That time also the Congress was returned as the largest party. No party had, even then, a majority. Afterwards, what was it that the Congress did? Shri Asoka Mehta said that whenever Congress wanted to assume power it adopted several tactics and tried to be in power. What was it that the Congress did then? In the political history of any country there is no parallel.

Acharya Kripalani: You do not seem to have read history.

Shri A. M. Thomas: A party of 18 members out of a total of 119 members with Pattom Thannu Pillai as leader was allowed to form the Ministry and the Congress, just to avoid President's rule, offered responsive co-operation. But subsequent events did not justify the trust reposed in the P.S.P. Ministry. I do not want to enter into the circumstances which forced the Congress party to withdraw its support. It is irrelevant for the present purpose. Suffice it to say that it was forced to withdraw the support and it withdrew support and the P.S.P. Ministry was defeated. What were the circumstances at that time when the P.S.P. Ministry was defeated? Shri Asoka Mehta said that by several permutations and combinations the Congress Party wanted to come into power. I would say that that was not the case. The T.T.N.C. which was supporting the Congress Party on a previous occasion —it was a solid block and as I submitted already, it had no difference of opinion at all with regard to the ideology which the Congress was following—offered its support—a solid block of 12 members—unconditional support to the Congress Party. Not only that, the members of that group joined as members of the Congress Party and there was only one party, the Congress Party of 58 and there was another an independent, Shri Ramaswamy Pillai who also said that he was prepared to give unconditional support to the Congress Party. It was under those circumstances, with a majority of one—it had a strength of 59 out of 117—that the Congress Party assumed for itself power about a year back. That was headed by Shri Panampalli Govinda Menon. (*Interruption.*) Later events are fresh in the minds of hon. Members. I do not want to refer to them in detail. Since there were some defections in the Congress Party, since 6 members of the Congress Party resigned from the parliamentary group, there was not sufficient strength for the Congress Party to continue in power.

An Hon. Member: That is why they resigned.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Panampalli Govinda Menon submitted the resignation of his Ministry. That was, perhaps, the most proper thing to be done in the circumstances and I thought at least the Opposition would have the good sense to acknowledge it with grace. With a strength of 54 members out of 117, the Panampalli Ministry thought that it had no moral justification to continue and it resigned on 11-3-56. Shri Panampalli Govinda Menon then also asked the Rajpramukh that he might explore the possibilities of an alternative Ministry. It may be remembered that at that time the 6 Congressmen who had resigned from the parliamentary party had not made it clear that they would not be prepared to support any other alternative Ministry formed by the Communists, the P.S.P., the R.S.P. or the K.S.P., or any other combination. But, later on, these 6 Congressmen who have been termed in the Press as rebel Congressmen stated categorically that they were not prepared to support any Ministry other than a Congress Ministry.

What was the party position at the time—after the resignation of Shri Panampalli Govinda Menon? The Congress was 54, the Rebel Congress 6, the Communists 27, the P.S.P. 15, the R.S.P. 9, K.S.P. 3 and Independents 3. Of the 3 Independents, 2 were supporting the Congress and 1 was supporting the Communist Party. About the unequivocal position of the rebel Congressmen I have already made a reference. It was then crystal clear that the only course open, as far as Travancore-Cochin was concerned, was President's rule, especially in the light of the resolution that was passed by the National Executive of the P.S.P. I have read that resolution before you.

I only want to know from Shri Asoka Mehta this. He coined a phrase, that is, politics of piracy, when according to him attempts were made by Congressmen to get persons to that party in Andhra. (*Interruption.*) I would ask Shri Asoka Mehta what he would term this attitude of the P.S.P. to form a government in the State. When the National Executive has passed this resolution, I would say that it is political dishonesty of the worst type, calculated to defraud the public or the people in the country, saying one thing at the national level and saying and promosing another thing at the State level. The leader of the main opposition party, that is, Shri T. V. Thomas, approached the Rajpramukh and said that he would be prepared to form a Ministry with the support of the Tamil Nad Congress Party. He said he would come and approach the Rajpramukh on another day. That day came and he wanted one day more. The Rajpramukh gave him one more day and after that one day, he came and said that he was not in a position to form a Ministry. So, the Rajpramukh had to dispose of the Communist Party. It must be said in fairness to him that he said that Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai may be called and asked whether he would be able to form a Ministry. Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai also attended the meeting of the National Executive here, then he reached Madras by plane, and from Madras he did not go by train or by plane, but I am told he went by car. I may also say that P.S.P. adopted the very same tactics—I may use the same phrase, politics of piracy. He went from door to door of several Congressmen and wanted to know whether they would be prepared to support him. He went to Shri Thangayya, a Congress member, and asked whether he was prepared to support him; then he went to Shri Sharma.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Did he offer any Ministership to anyone?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I would say that he offered the Finance Ministership to a member in the district which I have the honour to belong to, but I do not want to go further into the matter. It is better that I do not describe the degradation to which politics in my State have gone to (*Interruption*). Whatver it be Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai approached the Rajpramukh and said that he had the support of 59 people. Who are the 59 people on whom he placed his reliance? They are—Communist Party 27, his own party 15, R.S.P. 9, K.S.P. 3, and Congressmen 4. These Congressmen were Shri Thangayya, Shri Sharma, Dr. A. R. Menon and Shri O. R. Chumar—these names were given out by the P.T.I. in their report. I must say at this time that the number 61 was not mentioned by Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai when he approached the Rajpramukh. At that time the Rajpramukh could not take Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai's statement at its face value due to several circumstances—the face value of 59—and subsequent events also justified it. Shri Sharma and Dr. A. R. Menon, who were reported to have offered to him their support, attended the Congress Parliamentary Party the next day. Shri Sharma said that he was given to understand that an all-party government was going to be formed, and therefore he offered his support. Dr. A. R .Menon alone said that he was prepared to support him. As far as Sharma was concerned, it was clear that he was not going to support Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai. There is then the case of Shri Chumar. He said that in order to avoid the President's rule and to have an orderly government it is necessary to support some other party, and the P.S.P. is the only party which may at present be tried. So he wanted to make a trial of the P.S.P. That is Shri Chumar's position. The K.S.P. which offered support had a strength of three. Their recognised leader, Shri Mathai Mannuran, who was a member of the Rajya Sabha, in an interview with the correspondent of *Matrubhoomi*, a paper from which Shri Asoka Mehta just now read out, stated that the K.S.P. was not prepared to support Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai—According to him it was all defrauding tactics of the Communist Party and they are not going to be caught in their net.

What was the report about Shri M. P. Menon the K. S. Pleader in the Assembly? It was reported that he had offered his support. But he is reported to have stated that it was no unconditional support that he had given, and that there was some understanding on which they had offered their support. Then, about Mr. Narayanan Potti, let us take it for granted that Shri Panampalli Govinda Menon forwarded his letter. The story of abduction and other things in this connection is a figment of imagination. It is not real nor true. It is not true that there was a search warrant.

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

There was a Press denial about it. Shri Sengarapalli Potti issued a statement that he was all along in Aristo hotel in Trivandrum and he was surprised that his brother had been instrumental *to move such a petition before the Magistrate* inspired *by the* R.S.P. leader, Shri Sreekantan Nair a Member of this House. That is the state of affairs. Let us therefore be clear about the facts. Shri Sengarapalli Potti's position is that he is not prepared to support the P.S.P. Where then is the majority? Is there a remote possibility of forming a stable government, a shadow of a stable government? I am surprised that a person, for whom I have got great respect among the Opposition members—Shri Asoka Mehta—should have advanced such arguments, and if I may repeat the words that I have used formerly, should have shed crocodile tears for not asking the P.S.P. or Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai to form a Ministry there. Take it for granted that Shri Sengarapalli Potti was abducted and under duress he was forced to write to the Rajpramukh. Even then, what is the position? The very next day Shri Sengarapalli Potti could go to the other side.

My humble submission to you is that there was absolutely no possibility of any stable government in Travancore-Cochin under the circumstances then existing, and the Rajpramukh gave of course a long rope and explored all possibilities. As a constitutional head, he ought to have done that.

Some reference was made that this was deliberately done just to see through the elections to the Rajya Sabha.

Shri V. P. Nayar: He can deny that.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Having regard to the party position at that time, it was very risky for the Congress candidate even to be returned to the Rajya Sabha so that if the period was extended, the candidate who was sure to succeed was the Secretary of the Communist Party. Shri M. M. Govindan Nair with the maximum votes was returned to the Rajya Sabha, and the next place went to the General Secretary of the Congress. So, there is absolutely no substance in the allegations that have been made. What is exactly the legal position? The facts speak for themselves, and there was no other course open to the Rajpramukh but to report to the President that there has been a political breakdown in Travancore-Cochin. We have got a written Constitution and under article 356, ample powers are given. The article is worded very widely—

> "If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen *in which the government of the* State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the President may by Proclamation—
>
> (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions. . . . ." etc.—

Shri Gopalan said that (c) could have been adopted instead of (a) and (b). The very first condition is that (a) and (b) come first and then only (c) can come in.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Oh! Oh!

Shri A. M. Thomas: What is that Oh! Oh;? The Constitution is very clear and I would ask my hon. friend, Shri Nayar just to go through the relevant article once more. The U.K. model, according to me, is not applicable. Even if we borrow the conventions of the U.K., authorities have been cited when the Proclamation of Andhra was discussed in this House that the Sovereign is bound only to call the Leader of the Opposition or any other leader provided he is satisfied that there was possibility of a stable government. I do not want to quote again, because all those have been sufficiently discussed when the Andhra Resolution was discussed. The Rajpramukh exercised his discretion in a judicial way and it was also in keeping with the democratic traditions.

Before closing, I just want to make one or two submissions.

Before I conclude, I want to place before the Home Minister certain points. I am grateful to the Home Minister for the handsome terms in which he has described my State. It is rather unfortunate and it is not with any sense of pleasure that I support this Resolution. It is unfortunate that a State which has got the largest percentage of literacy, which has the largest percentage of voting during the last general elections, a State which has contributed several distinguished men who have distinguished themselves at the national as well as international level, such a State should have the President's rule. This State has suffered because of instability. After 1949, there had been six Ministries and two general elections in two years—all because of this instability. The State has suffered because of that. A little amount of demoralisation has set in the services too because of this instability.

I do not know whether any of the Members of this hon. House had cared to go through the Budget papers that had been circulated to us. You will find that they were printed at the Government Press, Madras. This was the first of its kind. In Trivandrum, there was a Government press and it was in that press that Budget papers used to be printed for the last so many years. But during this year, the press union which is presided over by an R.S.P. man was not prepared to have the printing in time. They were told that another Ministry is going to come and another Budget is going to be printed. Such was the attitude and the officers of the Finance Department were forced to go to Madras to get them printed. Can there be a more scandalous state of affairs? (*An Hon. Member*: Leakage). When we are speaking on very serious matters, I would request the hon. Members to listen. Does this House wish that this state of affairs should continue. I would request the Home Minister that the first thing required is that there must be a toning up of the administration there. The present rule must act as a tonic.

An Hon. Member: It is a wrong tonic.

Shri A. M. Thomas: These abnormal political manifestations are the outcome of the chronic economic malady in that State and that is what we have to bear in mind.

I am glad to find that the Adviser whom our President has deputed to the Travancore-Cochin State has stated in a Press conference or address to the Secretariat officers that the problem that requires the topmost priority there is the problem of educated unemployment. Now that at least for a brief period the administration will be in the hands of the Centre, I would beg of the Home Minister to devote special attention to the problems of that State. Some treatment as on the basis of the treatment that we have given for refugee rehabilitation should be given to that State. The density of population is the highest; I do not think in any other State the problem of unemployment is so acute; next comes only West Bengal.

I would also say that whatever Shri Gopalan or Shri Asoka Mehta say, ninety per cent of the people in my State welcome President's rule. They are fed up with these political rivalries and opportunism; it has turned to be an arena of political opportunism. The earlier it is done away with, the better it is for the State. My people welcome President's rule, at least for a time. As the Home Minister has said, it will certainly give a soothing influence to the conditions there.

I would also administer a warning. It was said that the imposition of the President's rule in PEPSU and also in Andhra was all to the good. The problems of Travancore-Cochin are peculiar. High hopes have been raised by the imposition of President's rule and if they are not fulfilled conditions in Travancore-Cochin are not going to be better off.

There are certain Land Bills of which some have been passed in the assembly. Some are at the stage of the Select Committee. Topmost priority should be given to the passing of those Bills. In some parts of the State the erstwhile Cochin area, permanency of tenure has been given to all tenants but it has not been extended to the erstwhile Travancore area. The Home Minister should call the Members from Travancore-Cochin, to whichever Party they belong, and discuss the matter with them and as in PEPSU pass as many Land Bills as possible in the Parliament.

Shri Gopalan referred to the State that is to be formed on 1st October. Having regard that prospect. I would request the Home Minister to associate the Members from Malabar also because that will be very useful so that in the Advisory Committee that would be formed, Members from Malabar may also find a place. Though it has been a painful thing for me to speak on this Resolution; I support this Resolution with all the strength at my command and I also commend the amendment standing in my name to the effect that it was the only proper course to be adopted by the Rajpramukh under the circumstances.

Shri S. K. Patil (Bombay City—South): I rise to support the Resolution that has been moved approving the Proclamation of the President. I was wondering in my mind about what the communist leaders and socialist leaders were doing.... (*An Hon. Member*: P.S.P. Leaders) I forget. Socialism is a very interesting thing with so many shades. Why should they say that there should not have been a President's rule? The explanation has been provided by the beautiful speech of my hon. friend, Shri Goupalan.

[Shri S. K. Patil]

What is the substance of that speech when analysed? Some miraculous changes are going to happen on the 1st October. I think it is the 2nd of October—birth-day of Mahatma Gandhi. So, the President's rule should not have come from now—very interesting position, indeed. When that change comes he expects that a few more Members from Malabar of his party would come there and then Aikya Kerala—the new State—will have a majority of the Communist Party and the possibility of having their Government. Is this democracy? Because something is going to happen afterwards, we should have taken note of it even from now—six months in advance—and the game of see-saw going on for the last four years in that 'problem State'—as it is called—should have been allowed to proceed. What was the position? The Congress is accused that somehow or other they want to save the face of the Congress and therefore the President's rule has been brought about. May I point out to them the experience of these four years? It is very often that the Congress did not form the Government in that State. The Congress allowed others to form the Government. The Congress co-operated sometimes with other parties to see that the Government is formed. No prestige of the Congress has come in the way of the proper administration of that State.

I have something to do with that State. I do not merely speak here as a Member of Parliament although it would have been enough to do that. I had something to do with their elections. At every election in Travancore-Cochin I have observed the parties and the people, millions of them, in hundreds of meetings. It is a good lot. I like the people. Therefore I really know, partly if not wholly, what the disease is. That State somehow or other functions in a very funny manner. Every year they want to change their Government, no mattter what happens. And we call it a democracy.

Shri Velayudhan: That is progressive tendency.

Shri S. K. Patil: Most progressive tendency of a State ought to be that to suit the convenience of every political party, governments have to change every now and then. We want to repeat the history of France. But, Sir, conditions in France very much differ from the conditions in our country. Otherwise, there would not have been any necessity whatsoever for the enactment of section 356 of our Constitution. In France, in England and in all progressive democracies such a section or such a provision does not exist.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Cannot exist.

Shri S. K. Patil: The tendency everywhere, in democractic countries and more especially in progressive democratic countries, is to evolve a two-party system which ultimately will be the basis of a parliamentary democracy and stable government. We cannot just at the present moment lament over the fact that we have not been able to have a two-party system. It does take time—and 8 years' period is not a long period—in order to evolve a two-party system in a country like India with 370 million population and with a variety of political parties to which we have been accustomed. Therefore, the framers of our Constitution rightly thought—and we remember many of us were present when that article was debated and discussed in this House—that at least for some time, 25 years—if it is earlier it is better, but at least for that period—conditions may arise in some of the States where stable governments and stable administration may become impossible. What is the alternative? What is to be done at that time? It is not always that we should go to the people? If that is the thing then surely in Travancore-Cochin every year there shall have to be elections. It is impossible. Election is no small job. Apart from the other inconveniences the continuity of administration is broken. No single party ever feels that it can sit there for a period and look after the good of the people of that State. That is why article 356 was introduced in our Constitution.

That section lays down that under certain conditions when the President and the Government are satisfied that a stable government has become impossible and an administration according to the provisions of the Constitution cannot be carried on that is the time when the President takes over all powers, and functions, not because to save the face of any party, but because a properly constituted party having the capacity to run a stable administration does not exist and therefore the constitutional Government cannot be carried on. That is exactly the scope and purpose of article 356 of our Constitution.

Now, examine the situation in Travancore-Cochin. My friend Shri Asoka

Mehta—he is not here just now—is in a very wonderful position. I like really this P.S.P. because I have never seen anywhere in the world that a party having 15 or 18 members out of a total of 118 presumes to take the responsibility of running the administration of a whole State. I have no quarrel with the P.S.P. But unless they have got a very convenient way of administration and adjustment of their conscience I cannot understand as to how a party which is not the first, not the second, possibly third or fourth—I do not know what was their position in the first elections—can think of carrying on the administration. First they were 18 or 19. Now they are 15 or may be 16.

An Hon. Member: 15

Shri S. K. Patil: With 15 members in a total strength of 118 they want to run the administration. The very basis of it I say is undemocratic because they want to make promises, to make somebody ministers and so on. I cannot understand that. One can understand democracy but that democracy must not be made so ridiculous that it is possible for any party, even such a minority as that which cannot be normally even recognised as a party—I do not know what are the rules in the State, whether 10 per cent or 15 per cent must be the membership to be recognised as a party—to make a Government. At one time they made the Government and the Congress obliged them. At another time they wanted to make the Government but none would oblige them. The third time now they want to make the Government. All that for what? In order to preserve democracy. If democracy is to be preserved in this fashion better let us not have that democracy at all.

Therefore, you see here that in a total of 118, here is our friend Shri Thanu Pillai who comes and says: I have got 59 members. I want to make a little arithmetical calculation in my mind, even assuming that he had those 59 members—out of them somebody said: "I did not sign", another man said that he was kidnapped—the position is like this. It is very very wonderful indeed. In other times we used to hear that somebody else was being kidnapped. Now members of our community and sex also have started to be kidnapped. There is nothing bad about it. But even assuming that out of 118 members 59 were on his side what does it mean? 59 is only just half and when they elect a Speaker immediately on the very day they become a minority. Can they expect the President and the Parliament to carry on this foolish game, that we should go on experimenting as to who becomes disloyal to his party? Remember, in democracy one thing which we have been doing and which I have never agreed to is this, that once a man has been elected on a particular ticket by common consent of every party he must not be allowed to change party unless he goes back to the electorate and seeks re-election. It has become a cheap fashion everywhere that the people in order to get something for their own self-interest go on angling for something and when they are satisfied that they have got that they at once change the party although they have made a solemn promise to the electorate, hundreds and thousands of people who cast their vote for these men, that they belong to a particular party.

Now we have got to create precedents. We are responsible not only for creating a democratic constitution, we are also responsible for creating precedents that will go down to posterity, precedents that will have the sanction and the sanctity of the entire legislature, whether it is Central or Provincial. What are we doing in this particular case? When the people who are not even 15 in number, who want to take the assistance of other people and then also they come to 59, 60 or even 58, is that the state in which the President could say that a stable administration can be carried on? Why should any motives be imputed to Government? I do not understand. If after six months something is coming there and this has got to be done, then the position can certainly be reviewed after six months. If it is possible in the new state of affairs that a stable government could be formed any government that is really proud of the democratic traditions will say that the President's rule should not be continued because a stable government is a possibility, no matter what party that stable government belongs to. Therefore, is it that for a contingency that may arise after six months we should now start this game once again? Between 59 or 58 members and some members being kidnapped—that source being left open to everybody of kidnapping one or two people—can the Government be carried on and will everything go on well? May I ask, in all humility, whether this is in the interests of the people? When you talk of democracy and all these great things, does democracy consist in

[Shri S. K. Patil]

this that the people should have these different Governments simply because it suits the convenience of a particular party?

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I agree with the previous speaker that I am quite sure that 90 per cent of the voters of Travancore-Cochin must be really favouring this Proclamation because they must have been tired of the conditions that have been created during the last 4 years, people changing their loyalty one way or the other, and creating situations which are very impossible indeed. Therefore, the President, in making this Proclamation has acted in the highest democratic traditions. Article 356 would be a meaningless provision if it is not to be resorted to in a situation like this. When the President thought that normal administration of the State is impossible, when he saw that the game that was going on between the parties was impossible and would not lead to stability, if that was not the time, and if these were not the circumstances to issue a Proclamation, under article 356, I do not see what is the time and what are the conditions more suitable for that. Therefore, in the larger interests of the State, in the larger interests of democracy, the President has acted very wisely and very correctly and it becomes the duty of this House to give its assent to the Proclamation that has been issued.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nettur P. Damodaran.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum) : I rise to a point of order. How is it that representatives from the State are not given a chance to speak on the subject?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. I assure the hon. Lady Member that that is being kept in view and in the future also, it will be kept in view.

Shri Achuthan: Some preference may be given to the Members from that State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Damodaran.

Shri Velayudhan: He is not from that State.

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: I am thankful to you Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion. The experience of the working of democratic government has not been very happy in the State of Travancore-Cochin. As the previous speaker, Shri S. K. Patil said, about 99 per cent of the people of Travancore-Cochin are really feeling happy over the imposition of the President's rule in that State. The whole State is now heaving a sigh of relief, except the few leaders of the political parties, both big parties and mushroom parties, the people by and large are very happy that the state of uncertainty in Travancore-Cochin has now ended. The experience of the Adviser's regime in the two other States, namely, P.E.P.S.U. and Andhra has been that stability has been established in its wake. I honestly feel that the uncertain state of affairs in Travancore-Cochin will also end in the wake of the Adviser's regime there.

My hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan has been saying that in the event of the Kerala State taking shape as proposed on October 2nd next, our Communist friends, along with their present strange bed-fellows, the P.S.P. people, will be able to form a stable government in the proposed Kerala State. Now, I really pity the lot of the Malabar members of the Madras Assembly who, on October 2nd, will almost become orphans without a house to go to. On the 2nd of October, if things move according to the schedule, the new Kerala State will take shape and the Malabar members of the Madras Assembly, for no fault of theirs will become homeless political refugees. I am really sorry for this state of affairs. In this connection, I am reminded of a certain incident that took place in a Malabar village, in a village which is now represented by my Communist friend Shri A. K. Gopalan, a few years ago. That was before the Partition. In those days, sometimes there used to be troubles between Hindus and Muslims for small things like music before mosques or processions before temples or things like that. An incident took place in that particular village. There was a communal clash between Hindus and Muslims. One innocent person was the casualty. The Hindus claimed that a Muslim had been murdered. The Muslims claimed that a Hindu had been killed. When the person was actually identified, it was proved that was a Christian. In the Hindu-Muslim clash, instead of a Muslim or a Hindu dying it was a poor innocent Christian who became a casualty. By the permutations, and combinations, by the unscrupulous behaviour of some political leaders in Travancore-Cochin, the innocent Malabar M.L.As. of the Madras Assembly are left homeless after the 2nd of October. Anyhow, in an emergency like this, in a crisis like this could not be helped. We can only pity the lot of our poor Malabar members of the Madras Assembly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Still, October is far off. Why complain just now?

Shri V. P. Nayar: He is anticipating some homeless friends.

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: Then, Sir, Shri A. K. Gopalan said that the President should have waited till the 1st or 2nd of October to see whether a stable government with the Communist Party at the helm of affairs or the Communist Party playing second fiddle to the Socialist party could function. How is it possible Sir? Even now, I challenge the contention of my hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan that a stable government could be formed in the future Kerala State on the 1st of October. Look at the party position with regard to the Malabar members of the Madras Assembly, who number exactly 30 including the one from Kasargode which goes into the proposed Kerala State. Out of the 30 the Communists have a strength of 8, the Praja Socialist Party a strength of 11. Of course, these places were secured in those days when the Praja Party had come to an alliance with the Communists. Out of 11, four were returned on the Socialist ticket and the rest on the Praja Party ticket. I know there are 11 people in the Praja Socialist Party now. As my hon friend Shri A. M. Thomas pointed out, Dr. K. B. Menon, who is the leader of the Praja Socialist Party in the Madras Assembly is not very happy over the developments in Travancore-Cochin and he is not prepared to support the Praja Socialist Party there. I doubt very much whether the Praja Socialist Party from Malabar will join hands with the Praja Socialist group in Travancore-Cochin because Shri Kelappan, who is the leader of the Praja Socialist Party in Malabar, who, unfortunately is absent today and who is undoubtedly the biggest Praja Socialist leader in Kerala does not like to have any truck with the Communist Party. I am quite sure that Shri Kelappan the leader of the Praja Socialist Party in Malabar and Dr. K. B. Menon, the leader of the Praja Socialist Party in the Madras Assembly will never agree to have any truck with the Communist Party in the formation of a Government. There are about 5 Muslim Leaguers there. I do not know whether the Communists and the Praja Socialists could count upon their support in the proposed Kerala State.

Shri V. P. Nayar: How many Congressmen?

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: Four.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Forty-four plus four how much?

Shri **Nettur P. Damodaran:** There are two Independents. The only development that would take place after the integration of Malabar with Travancore-Cochin will be that the instability which the Travancore-Cochin State is now facing will also be carried over to the proposed Kerala State which will again become a problem State.

One other point that I would like to bring to the notice of the House is the influence of communalism in Travancore-Cochin politics. Shri A. K. Gopalan said that communal leaders took refugee in Congress organisations and got elected as Members of the State Assembly. That is a fact which I concede. It is rather unfortunate that leaders of communal organisations are given Congress tickets, and when they are elected they change sides sometimes to suit the convenience of their communities or to serve their communal purposes. This communal aspect of the problem has something to do even with the last shift in the Congress Party, but I would like to point out that the Congress Party is not the only party which is flirting with communalism this way. The P.S.P. is no exception. In a Delhi Weekly there is an editorial article in which the politics of Travancore-Cochin has been discussed. The editorial says:

> "Another reason for instability in that State is the propensity for unprincipled alliances. When the leftist Coalition attained a working majority after the last general elections, the P.S.P. headed by Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai played a discreditable role. Instead of forming a Ministry with all the other parties of the Coalition and thus fulfilling the promises made to the electorate Shri Thanu Pillai created a misbegotten Ministry, which hung on to power at the mercy of Congressmen."

Now, about the leadership of Thanu Pillai, the paper says:

> "In this connection it would not be out of place if it is stated that Sri Pattom is neither a Praja man nor a Socialist. He is a proud, aris-

[Shri Nettur P. Damodaran]

tocratic Nair at heart and all his actions proceed from this solid strata of the subconscious. And it is a bitter truth that large sections of Nairs in Travancore look at their Pattom as a sort of Chieftain destined to rule and that feeling creates reciprocal vibrations in Shri Pattom's heart."

An Hon. Member: Who is running that paper? Another Malayalee?

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: It is a Nair who has written this editorial to the best of my knowledge. It is not a man belonging to any other community. He is, of course, a Malayalee. It is only a Malayalee who is vitally interested in Travancore-Cochin and Kerala politics.

Shri S. S. More: It is a Nair, but not V. P. Nayar.

Shri V. P. Nayar: A man knowing nothing about Travancore-Cochin.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is better if these things are settled outside.

Shri V. P. Nayar: An impression has been created that I wrote it. I never wrote it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not be nervous about it.

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: The Communist Party is perhaps the least communal of the political parties now functioning in Kerala State. I would like to give the devil its due Sir, and I feel the Communist Party is the least communal. That does not mean that it is free from communalism. It largely draws its strength from certain communal forces and organisations at work in Kerala. I mean to say that the Communist Party derives its strength mainly from the Ezhava community and the Harijan community. The P.S.P. draws its strength mainly from the Nair community. In the Congress all communities are there, but of course, communalism has its place in the Congress organisation also in Travancore-Cochin. This is the tragedy of the situation. The sooner we eschew the working of these communal forces from the political arena of Travancore-Cochin the better for the proposed Kerala State and for the whole of the country.

With the addition of Malabar to Travancore-Cochin, another great communal force is going to be released. Perhaps you know Sir that Malabar is the only place in the whole of India where the Muslim League is still functioning. Fortunately the Muslim League has not become an effective communal force in Travancore-Cochin. With the addition of Malabar, 33 per cent of whose population consists of Muslims who are now under the influence of the Muslim League, this great communal force is again going to come into play in the political arena of Travancore-Cochin and Kerala. Unless these things are taken into account, and remedies found, I am afraid no stable Government is possible even in the future Kerala State.

Now the party position with regard to the various political parties in Travancore-Cochin is sufficiently well known and has been explained by my predecessors. I only want to emphasize the point that President's rule has become inevitable under the circumstances. I earnestly believe and hope that the Adviser's regime will certainly make matters better for Kerala State and the proposed State when it comes into being will have a stable Government.

Shri Asoka Mehta read out the translation of a report which appeared in the *Matru Bhumai*, and he said it is a Congress daily from Malabar. It is not a Congress daily. It is a nationalist daily, of course, by and large supporting Congress views. I am a regular reader of the *Matru Bhumi*. In the next day's issue of that paper the Trivandrum correspondent has reported that the earlier report was not correct. He has contradicted the report that the house of the Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin was searched to see whether Narayanan Potti, an R.S.P. M.L.A., who was alleged to have been kidnapped and kept in that house, was there.

Shri Mehta has also charged the Congress with making all sorts of alliances. Are the alliances that the Congress has made in Travancore-Cochin in any way less reputable than the alliances the P.S.P. has made in Travancore-Cochin? The Congress has not formed any alliances. Of course, because of linguistic trouble there was some difference of opinion between the Congress and the T.T.N.C. They formed a party in the legislature, but later they joined the Congress legislature party. That you cannot term as alliance. But the P.S.P. first formed its Government by standing on Congress legs. Now, when the Congress withdrew its support, the P.S.P. Government fell to the ground, and they are now trying to stand on Communist legs. So, the history of the P.S.P. in Travancore-Cochin has been that they have always stood on borrowed legs, and never stood on their own legs.

And Shri Mehta now ventures to attack the Congress saying that it has formed all sorts of alliances in Travancore-Cochin. It is not a fact.

In the interests of good Government in Travancore-Cochin and for creating conditions for a stable Government there, the only recourse that the President could take was the introduction of President's rule in that State. I believe that things will improve by the introduction of President's rule and pave the way for a stable Government in the proposed Kerala State.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I thank you for the chance given to me to speak on a subject that concerns my State vitally.

As one associated with the development of political democracy in Travancore-Cochin, I wish to confess that I have got at least 25 years of experience in taking part in its development. None of the speakers who have hitherto spoken have ever had such a long time of experience to feel the pulse or the temperature of political feelings in that State. As one elected from the capital city of Travancore-Cochin State, I have had occasions to come into contact with the feeling of the masses and the opinion of the masses towards the Government they were having. I do not belong to any party. I was elected to this Parliament as an independent member, though I have had life-long association with the Congress, Congress activities, Congress programmes, and Congress agitation till it came into power; and even after it came into power I had opportunities of holding positions in the Cabinet. I wish to voice the opinion of the people today. I may not see eye to eye with the Central Government in many of its activities. But as far as this resolution is concerned, I must admit that they have done the right thing. I wish to impress upon the Home Minister that now an opportunity has come to do justice to the people of Travancore-Cochin State and save them from the exploitation of political parties.

5 P.M.

This is not the first time that I congratulate this Government for taking such a step. There were many occasions in the past—I can trace it back even to 1949, when I was holding a position in the Cabinet there, when I had written to the President of the Republic that President's rule should be introduced in Travancore-Cochin State to bring about stability and to mould political opinion. That was one of the reasons why I had resigned of my own free will and got out of the Cabinet. Ever since then I have been very actively interested in the political upheavals of that State. If ever the voice of the people has sounded correctly it is now and they are very grateful to this Government for introducing President's rule in Travancore-Cochin. Neither Mr. Gopalan nor Mr. Asoka Mehta knows anything more than their party interests. The people there suffer from these parties. To do justice to them, I must say that there was no other go except to introduce President's rule. The public on many occasions before approached me to voice their opinion with regard to a solution of the political crises happening now and again and I had always written articles at their request of the Press that President's rule was the only solution, and I recall instances of editorial articles supporting me. I can recall instances of letters coming to me asking me to voice my opinion in the Central Parliament. Today I am happy that at last they have decided to take a decision which I had been asking them to do five years back.

An Hon. Member: You want eternal President's rule?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Had they taken this step earlier, there would have been today a strong political party in Travancore-Cochin State. This nebulous situation had been brought about by the exploitation of growing parties. I do not say they are in the wrong. They want to impose their opinion; but they are not prepared to understand the needs of the people or redress their grievances.

Occasions for finding a solution to the problems of our State have arisen before too. Two general elections have taken place, but the parties there had not been able to get a majority. A third election had taken place as in PEPSU. Even then no party could get a majority. There was a strong minority and the nebulous situation in the State had been brought about by the subterfuges and exploitations of that strong minority. So, if the Central Government had taken a wise step, it is to solve this. I welcome this step and I request the Home Minister not to spare any efforts to give the people a just government. Educated unemployment, density of population, a deficit area in regard to food, prices of things going high and low according to party politics—these are all problems which have to be confronted by the

[Kumari Annie Mascarene]

Home Minister. Here is a State with cent per cent literacy, here is a State with growing political feeling, passing through a series of political crises—an example of how a single State in this great country, whose problems can become insoluble on account of communalism.

A previous speaker had referred to communalism. The political crises happening for the last so many years have been the result of that communal rivalry. The Congress Government which had come into existence failed to solve that. On the other hand, the Ministers of the Congress Government individually and jointly helped as much as they could to create and develop communalism. If you watch the appointments made there, you will find that communal favour was the first thing, and next to that corruption. The P.S.P. Government came into existence. Nowhere else in the world could a party with so few representatives have been able to form a Government. Standing on the support of so many other parties they formed a Government. I must do justice to them. I wish to speak the truth and nothing but the truth. The first few months of the P.S.P. Government were very just and the people felt relieved. But it was only for the first six months. After that they fell into their old ways and the people were just waiting to get out of their clutches. Then again I had written articles in the papers inviting the Central Government to establish President's rule; but then the Congress Government came into existence. They too were not able to stand for long. They were in no way efficient. On the other hand it was a case of one Minister disliking the other Minister. The whole administration was corrupted with individual motives, individual favours and great injustice was done to the people.

I wish the Home Minister visited that place to see how that small State on the coast, with great potentialities, with plantations and with beautiful scenery, could be developed and made to stand on its own legs. The fisheries have to be developed; the industries have to be developed. The mineral sands of Travancore-Cochin offers immense scope for development. In the process of industrialisation of the country, Travancore-Cochin has been left untouched. No doubt, the Government have taken up many industries. But I must tell the Home Minister that not all the industries run by Government are on efficient lines. The industries no doubt are there to give employment to a few officers. I have myself seen heaps of ceramic products being thrown into the sea and into the lakes, because they are not well-made. Machinery worth lakhs of rupees are lying rusting, because there is no one to guide them. I have myself gone into them personally as a representative of the people and have examined and found that most of the industries, like plywood, ceramics, ilmenite, aluminium and so no, and many other industries with great potentialities, which could make that State a first-rate industrial State, are lying there neglected and rotten, because the Congress administration had not looked into them, and the P.S.P. administration had not taken the pains to look into them. They were trying to make each other rich and happy, and not the people. I have had several occasions to hear the voice of the people, and they all say that this is a fact. And they say, we have now got the President's rule, and though the President's rule is not all right, yet we have to put up with only one man, otherwise, we have to put up with the nonsense of so many, if that one man goes wrong, the expenditure is also less, and we can put up with it, or we can voice grievances to this one man some day and he will hear it.

I therefore congratulate you for establishing the President's rule in that State. I would request you as a representative of the people, I request as one who has got the longest experience of political life unblemished, I request you as one who can still command the voice of the people, to look into that State and be just....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I doubt whether 'I' deserves so many compliments?

Kumari Annie Mascarene: You may have your doubts. Theories can be enunciated....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These remarks are directed to the Home Minister.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: ....but facts are facts; they are taken from truth, and they survive. I therefore request the Home Minister to be just with those people. They do not expect favour from his hands. I would request him to give them justice, to give them security of life and property, to give them a normal, just way of living with minimum favours and maximum justice.

Shri Kamath: The Home Minister, in the course of commending his resolution to the House has tried his best to humour, if not flatter, the Members of this Sabha by telling us how wise and how good we are. The words used by him were 'the cream of the nation'. And he said, that we could be safely entrusted, that this Sabha could be safely entrusted with the fortunes or with the administration of Travancore-Cochin. I am reminded of the olden days, some decades ago, not so very long ago, when it used to be said by British statesmen of the House of Commons that they too were very wise men, very intelligent people, very able men, and very competent men, who could be safely entrusted with the administration and with the welfare of the millions of people in India. The analogy is, to me, suggestive. Just as the British Parliament used to look after the welfare of India, so does the Home Minister by telling us like this has presumed that here in Parliament, we will be able efficiently, ably and successfully to administer the affairs of Travancore-Cochin.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is the analogy proper?

Shri Kamath: The worst fears of Dr. Ambedkar, which he expressed in the Constituent Assembly on 4th August 1949 have unfortunately come true. My hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta referred to some of the observations that he made. But the most important observation that he made on that occasion in reply to a question put by me in the course of the debate on this article was this:

> "I may say that I do not altogether deny that there is a possibility of these articles"—referring to these two articles—"being abused or employed for political purpose ....I share the sentiment expressed by my hon. friend Mr. Gupta yesterday that the proper thing we ought to expect is that such articles will never at all come into operation and that they will remain a dead letter."

In less than six years after the inauguration of the Constitution, this emergency power has been invoked more than four times. And though on the last occasions, these proclamations and the assumption by the President of powers under such proclamation, were followed immediately by a general election within three months or four months or five months, but here, there has been, and there will be, no such assurance to the people.

The Legislative Assembly has been dissolved, and it has been made clear that there will be no general elections in the State within a measurable period of time, say, three months or four months, but the people will have to await the next general elections throughout the whole country. Here, I would invite the attention of the House to the proclamation itself. My hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan has observed that the legislature of the State need not have been dissolved, because if it had not been dissolved, there would have been opportunity for this Parliament to urge, and to see that their plea is accepted, to urge the revocation of the proclamation, so that the legislature could be summoned to function in the ordinary manner, and on the appointed day, according to the SRC Bill—I will not refer to the day, I do not know what that appointed day will be, there might be disappointment earlier,—the new legislature of the Kerala State might have been formed; the picture there would have been different, and the government could have been carried in that new State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. But now that has been rendered impossible by the wilful act, the *mala fide* act of Government. The President has acted on the advice of the Council of Ministers, and to use the Home Minister's own phraseology, that advice has not been *bona fide*. It is self-regarding, that is to say, concerned with the interest of the ruling party only and not that of democracy as such.

Democracy, according to the ruling party seems to mean the rule of the people by the people for the people, provided that that rule could be carried on by the party itself. In this particular instance of Travancore-Cochin, this conception of democracy was illustrated in the manner in which the government or the Ministry of Travancore-Cochin was not allowed to be changed according to the wishes of the members of the party itself. As for the six dissidents to whom reference has been made, it would appear that they wanted, and they were willing, to support a party Ministry provided that the leader of the party was someone else. But the imposition was made from here, and Government imposed on the party, a leader of their choice, not the leader of that party's choice, and to that extent, Government here stand convicted of scant regard for democracy, and of giving not even a decent burial to democracy in that State.

[Shri Kamath]

It is amazing, if not outrageous, that Parliament today is called upon to approve this proclamation, approve the liquidation of democracy in the educationally most progressive State in India, where literacy is the highest in India. Educationally, it is the most progressive State in the whole Union of India.

The Congress Party did it once two years ago. The President proclaimed—as he has done recently—assuming powers to himself. Now the general election is in the offing. They have deliberately seen to it that President's rule is imposed and the legislature dissolved. President's rule, which is a synonym for Congress rule, has been imposed upon the State.

My hon. friend, Shri S. K. Patil, who is now not here, made certain amusing observations. He stressed the necessity for healthy precedents in political and public life, that no Member elected on a particular party ticket should be permitted or encouraged to join another party, to cross the floor—to use the familiar phrase. But may I ask, was a big and bad precedent not set by the Congress Party itself in Andhra two years ago? The Congress Party itself set this big and bad precedent in encouraging a member of our party, by seducing him, by abducting or kidnapping him—whatever may be the word appropriate—and investing him with the office of Chief Minister in that State.

Shri Asoka Mehta: And of discarding him later.

Shri Kamath: Yes, as my hon. friend says, of unceremoniously discarding him later without compunction, without any conscience.

So this precedent was set by the Congress Party. Coming as he does from the latest problem State, Bombay, I was not surprised to hear Shri Patil talking about the problem State Travancore Cochin. He has commended the Home Minister's Resolution and asked, is it not very strange that the P.S.P. having a strength of 19 or 15 should form the Government in Travancore-Cochin? It was 19 at that time, but now he says, it is 15. Whatever that may be, may I remind him that the P.S.P. at the time this took place, when it had only a strength of 19 in the Assembly, did not show any anxiety to assume office? If my hon. friend remembers the resolution that we passed then, we said that the party was prepared to assume the responsibility for administration if called upon to do so. The Rajpramukh was there. He could have been instructed by the Government or the President here not to send for the leader of the party there. It was not that we were anxious to take over the administration. The Government here were responsible for the state of affairs in Travancore-Cochin. The Government here at this time have adopted a different course with regard to the crisis,—I will not say 'crisis'.—but with regard to the developments in Travancore-Cochin now.

The Home Minister has tried to mislead the House by saying that even if a Ministry had been formed in Travancore-Cochin by the P.S.P. or by any other opposition party, that Ministry would have fallen on the day the S.R.C. Bill was discussed in the legislature. It is strange that the Home Minister should thus try to mislead the House. When the S.R.C. Bill goes to a legislature, there is no vote taken on that. Article 3 of the Constitution does not prescribe any vote of confidence to be taken on the clauses of the S.R.C. Bill. He knows it very well—there was a discussion on that point in connection with the Bill amending the Constitution in connection with that. All that is required under the Constitution is that the legislature should express its views on the Bill. Apart from what the P.S.P. stands for with regard to that measure—I need not go into that at this stage, though the Home Minister said that the P.S.P. holds different views from those of the Communist party; it is not relevant for the purpose of this discussion to refer to the views or policies of these parties on the subject—the crux of the matter is that no vote is taken, no vote of confidence will be taken, on the S.R.C. Bill when it is discussed by a legislature. The opinions of the House will be forwarded to Parliament and those opinions will be taken for what they are worth when we discuss the Bill in this House and in the other House. Therefore, it is wholly irrelevant, and wholly misleading on the part of the Home Minister to suggest that if a Ministry had been formed, it would have collapsed as soon as the S.R.C. Bill came before the legislature.

Therefore, I would suggest that the Proclamation made by the President in this connection assuming the functions to himself is wholly unwarranted, wholly undemocratic, entirely uncalled for and wholly in dissonance with, not in consonance with, the spirit, if not the letter also, of the Constitution. May I invite your attention to one or two provisions of this Proclamation? It beats me why in the concluding paragraph a provision of the kind inserted there has been inserted. The Constitution provides for it in a particular manner while the Proclamation has provided for this matter in an entirely contrary manner. The last para in the Proclamation says:

> "Any reference in the Constitution to Acts or laws....made by the legislature of the State shall be construed as including reference to Acts or laws made in exercise of the powers of the legislature of the State by Parliament by virtue of this Proclamation or by the President or by any other authority...."

Now, article 357 of the Constitution declares that it shall be competent for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the legislature of the State to make laws. That is to say, Parliament may or may not confer on the President the power to make laws. But here the Proclamation itself has declared that these powers shall vest either in the Parliament or in the President or any other authority. Does it mean that we are divesting ourselves of the powers?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Both are mentioned, Parliament as well as President.

Shri Kamath: Why should it be? We can confer powers on the President. Why should the President arrogate to himself all these powers? That is the point.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Both are there and should be provided.

Shri Kamath: It shall be competent for Parliament to confer powers; it is not obligatory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue to address the Chair.

Shri Kamath: Because a senior Member—who is one among the Panel of Chairmen—interrupted, I answered it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should treat every Member equally.

Shri Kamath: I am grateful for the ruling. I shall try to follow it to the best of my ability.

When these articles were debated in the Constituent Assembly, on that day, I had said:

> "This is a black day in our history. God save India."

I was taken to task by many of my colleagues on that day for having said that. But now the Home Minister—he was not present in the Constituent Assembly on that day; because of his preoccupations in UP he was not a regular attender of the Constituent Assembly debates—by commending this Resolution to the House, and his predecessors who brought forward similar resolutions on other occasions, have confirmed what I felt on that day. What I said on that day has been vindicated, namely, that these emergency provisions were liable to be abused. And they have been abused.

I will in the end refer to the lack on the part of the ruling party of the spirit of democracy and of the federal spirit, the spirit of tolerance which should animate the Government in this federal Union. If the ruling party insists that throughout all the States of the Indian Union there shall be only one party in power it is in for a sad disappointment in the near future. It is not in tune with the spirit of federal democracy that the party in power at the Centre should be anxious to have its own party in power in the States of the Federal Union. It should develop a spirit of tolerance, a spirit of true democracy, if democracy is to function in our country. (*Interruption*). Co-existence is our policy for export and not for home use or home consumption.

In the end, may I warn the House that we have toyed with this emergency provision too often? The ruling party or the Government has used these powers for its own party interests and not for promoting democracy in this country. It was said by a great American statesman in the last century that "mankind is being crucified on a cross of gold". I am afraid that in our country democracy is being crucified on the cross of the Congress, but I have full faith in my people and I have a certainty that in spite of the crucifixion of democracy by the Congress in this country democracy will resurrect (*An Hon. Member* :Good Friday!) itself by the stregnth and will of the people of the country. As my friend Shri Asoka Mehta said....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: With resurrection one should stop.

Shri Kamath: I would have been happy if it had been resurrection just now (*Interruption*). The Congress Party will not promote democracy in this country unless and until it learns to function for some time, for some years, as

[Shri Kamath]

an opposition party and tolerate, not merely two parties but even more than two parties. Democracy is not necessarily a matter of two parties only. What does it matter if there are 3 or 4 parties? It is not for the Congress Party to suggest what the *modus operandi* of democracy should be in this country. Let them crucify democracy as they will, as they like. But, we will see, the people will see that to it that democracy crucified by them 5 times in the last 5 years, will resurrect and will bear flower and fruit in our country.

Shri Achuthan: Deputy Speaker Sir, it was in your State that the ball was first rolled, I mean PEPSU and now, when you are there, in the Chair, I have to speak about the unfortunate incident, in our State. After the President's rule in PEPSU which had its desired effect, next came Andhra. In our State, as was explained by many hon. Members, it has got a different story.

Even from the time of responsible government in Travancore in 1948 till the general elections were there throughout the country, there were 3 ministries. The P.S.P. leader, Pattom Thanu Pillai was the Congress leader then and when the party wanted to change the leadership and votes were taken, he at once left the Congress Party. That is the nature of the particular man, the person who is now the leader of the P.S.P. and then came Shri Narayana Pillai. For some time he carried on the administration and he resigned and Shri Kesavan became the leader of the Congress Party and the situation was going on till 1951 when the general elections took place throughout the country.

After the general elections, there was not a single majority party in our State, even though the Congress had got the majority among the parties. What was to be done? As was stated by every hon. Member, we must see that democracy survives. It is in an infant state there. There were a number of other parties also in our State; it is a peculiar feature of our State. The Congress Party deliberated about that question and finally came to the conclusion that they should try and take up government. We took up government and the T.T.N.C. supported us with one of its members in the cabinet and the administration went on for some time. Unfortunately, it did not last long. The T.T.N.C. did not remain with us for long and when a vote of confidence was taken we lost it. Then, even Pattom Thanu Pillai and the leaders of the Communist party wanted the dissolution of the Assembly. The Assembly was dissolved and elections took place. Then, even after the elections in early 1954, the position did not improve. What did the Congress then do? We thought that we should not go in for power; we did not also want power unless we were in a position to carry on the administration in a stable manner for the betterment of the country. Then, we waited. As was stated here, the P.S.P. leader Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai was asked to form the Government. What was the position of the leaders then? For the purpose of election they had an alliance. Shri A. K. Gopalan knows it and even Shri Thanu Pillai expressly stated that he will form the Government with the support of the leftists while the National Executive was deliberating at Madras at that time. Then, from Madras they said: You ought not to form any coalition with the help of the leftists. All the while the Congress waited. It said: We will give you responsive co-operation but mind you are a party of only 15 and we are a party of 45 or 50. Then the Ministry was formed. The Lohia group wanted the resignation of Pattom Thanu Pillai after the firing in South Travancore. Shri Asoka Mehta is here and he will bear me out. But Pattom Thanu Pillai carried on for a year. Then, finally when it came to the question of the existence of the Congress in Travancore-Cochin State by the statement of Shri Thanu Pillai we said we were not going to support that Ministry. We formed the Government and we went on till the 10th March. Of course, Congress has been blamed because of the unkindly attitude, the unprincipled attitude of the six rebel members. But for that this catastrophe would not have happened. But is it peculiar to us alone?

Shri V. P. Nayar: What was the reason?

Shri Achuthan: Are we going to repeat France here? I say that this is an eye-opener to the political parties as well as the people of Travancore-Cochin State to see what must be done in the next general election. Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai said two days back that an election must be held before April. How can we do that? Supposing we hold the elections before April, what will be the position 6 or 8 months later? Are we prepared to have another general election in a State which wants to see that the Second Five-Year Plan is carried out and many more schemes are put into operation, to dance to the tunes of the so-called publicmen. That is the question. With all respect, I say, this is the most opportune time for the President to intervene, for the people to raise their heads and to think over it and deliberate over it, to see what party must come into power after the next general elections. I do not say that the Congress must be there. Some purification of the organisation is necessary. The people must realise, the common man must realise, that support should be given in such a way to one of the parties so that the history of France will not be repeated in Travancore-Cochin.

Shri Asoka Mehta was speaking loudly about France. How many days can they carry on? In France in every few months the Ministry is changed. Are we to follow that in Travancore-Cochin? Can Pattom Thanu Pillai with the support he expects to get of 59 members carry on for one week because the S.R.C Report is to be considered? The T.T.N.C. people say that some areas should go to Madras and the Communist party supports it. But, Pattom Thanu Pillai says, at the risk of his life, even committing suicide he won't allow an inch of land of the 4 taluks to go to Madras. How long can there be reconciliation between the Communists and the P.S.P. in the coming Budget session when the States Reorganisation Bill is going to be mainly discussed? I do not understand these things when hon. Members like Shri Gopalan and Shri Asoka Mehta, who speak for the whole of India with their parties behind them, speak in such a silly manner. People there, even school boys ask us this question.

I was in my State during the last 10 days and they were asking me, one after another, how can Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai form a Ministry. What the Rajpramukh has done is the best thing possible. Shri Gopalan was finding fault with the congress party organisation having communalists in it. I do admit that there is that communal feeling there, but what about the Communist Party? We have seen that in the recent Rajya Sabha election, only Nairs have been elected by the Communist Party from Travancore-Cochin and Malabar in the Travancore-Cochin and Madras Assemblies. It is so also in the Lok Sabha. Shri A. K. Gopalan Nambiar and Shri V. P. Nayar are two Nair Members from Kerala. I would not be surprised if at least 5% of the Nairs had supported Communist Party. There was one Shri N. C. Sekhara Pillai elected after the second year to the Rajya Sabha. Now in the recent election Shri M. N. Govindan Nair and Shri D. Narayanan Nair have been elected. All three Nairs were elected by the so-called Community Party. I am ashamed at the hewers of wood and drawers of water belonging to other backward communities who say that they are for equality, fraternity and what not. There is a clear case that the Nairs only are chosen for all these high positions. Poor people are being led by these Communist Nairs. In Russia what is done by Stalin is repeated here. The leaders say you keep quiet, follow and we will go on. In the Parliament it seems only Nairs are the mostly fit persons to deliberate on big questions. All the communist Members are simply swallowing what the Nairs say here. Shri A. K. Gopalan Nambair cannot contradict this fact.

I have got one thing to say, that is, about the Adviser. The Adviser has taken his office. Very good. He said that there should be impartiality, straightforwardness, honesty and hard work. I appreciate that. That ought to be so because people have been fed up with these things and everybody says, "Let there be some relief, some solace for the people".

After the integration of the Travancore-Cochin State, there was a lot of misunderstanding and hubbub between the services of the two States. The Cochin people say that their rights, etc., have been lost and the Travancore employees say that their rights and privileges are lost. Please see that justice is done with regard to the services in the integrated Travancore-Cochin State. We get memoranda daily from those people. Moreover, after October 1st, Malabar people are also coming in. Because there is no Assembly, because there is no Cabinet, their interests are less protected. That is the charge that is levelled by them. Nobody is there to look after their interests. When officers are being transferred between Madras and Travancore-Cochin the Centre must take special care to see that no stone is left unturned in the matter of getting all their rights, all their assets and all their proper demands—for the Kerala State.

In the division of assets and liabilities also the Home Ministry should take special attention that the absence of the Cabinet and the Assembly may not make Kerala State weaker or poorer There is nothing much to grumble about.

[Shri Achuthan]

The Second Five-Year Plan was discussed in the Assembly. The S.R.C. Report has been discussed in the Assembly. The first duty of the Adviser is to see that the Second Five-Year Plan is well implemented. He has taken it in his hand. In a statement to the Press, Shri Rau said that the President's rule, which is necessarily of a temporary character, would give the people of the State respite from politics and will provide an administration, impartial, absolutely above party, above caste and above creed. That is what is expected from the President's rule for at least one year.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why not have it permanently if it is good?

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Shri Nayar is jealous!

Shri Achuthan: In my view it was no use trying to carry on parleys with such members of the Travancore-Cochin Assembly who say that they have 59 now, and may get 61 in a day or two and so on. Actually, if a responsible Rajpramukh has to view these things dispassionately, not even a moment's notice can be given for such vague promises and assurances without getting the support of the members unequivocally and unconditionally. Has any Party said that? How can any one hope that within one week they could hope to form a Ministry? Because of the wisdom of the Home Ministry here, because of the wisdom of the Rajpramukh and because of the fact that the people wanted respite from the political rivalries and instability, the President's rule has come in there. Let all political parties rise above their low level, so that after the next elections we may have a stable government. Our view is that the Congress Party will survive and thrive after the elections and will have the majority in the Assembly.

Shri Velayudhan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker,. . . .

Shri Anil K. Chanda: From which bench is he speaking?

Shri Velayudhan: I am speaking from the floor of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member make up his mind.

Shri Velayudhan: I am sorry to speak on this subject because, as the Members from Travancore-Cochin State and outside have expressed, I am also extremely pained to see that a State like mine has been taken by the Centre for administration even though it is for a temporary period. I was not much surprised when I heard speeches from some friends from my side but I was really amazed when members like Shri Thomas and Shri Achuthan and others after coming here, tell the House that it is communalism that is the canker and that is responsible for the present state of affairs in Travancore-Cochin.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: That is correct.

Shri Velayudhan: Of course it is correct; but who is responsible for the communalism in the Travancore-Cochin State? The people who are now speaking here loudly against communalism, against the happenings in my State from the Congress side are rank communalists and opportunists and they alone are responsible for what has happened in that State.

I represent 14,00,000 of untouchables in my State, but apart from being a member of a community, I had a little political career and public life in my State and outside. I remember the days when I was a messenger boy to carry letters from one Congress leader to another in my State at Trivandrum. My friends, Shri A. M. Thomas and Shri George Thomas, were no where known at that time. When the State Congress was being suffocated or strangled by the iron hands of an autocratic Dewan and his advisers, where were these gentlemen who adorn Congress Benches now from the T.-C. State. I do not know where they were. When have they taken to Khadi? It is not even four years since I saw Shri Thomas in very fine foreign silk.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I ask the hon. Member to continue his speech without being interrupted?

Shri Velayudhan: I can understand certain things which these people represent, but why should there be this kind of hypocrisy? Who is going to be deceived by this kind of hypocrisy on the part of the Christians and the Niars? They are responsible mor the total demoralisation of my people. They are behind the present deadclock. I am here not because of the Christians and the Nairs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not feel disturbed.

Shri Velayudhan: I may tell you that people of various shades come here to Delhi and say to others in power or position that they are not communalists. Shri Thanu Pillai, who was the first Chief Minister of the State at that time, stated that the Christian Communalism was responsible for his fall from position then. He never tolerated the vested interest of the Communal elements in the Congress. He was thrown away because of his stern stand against communalism of the Christians. Everybody admits it and many Christians who work against him there admit it. What is the position today in the Travancore-Cochin State? A. Nair Congress government has come into power.

An Hon. Member: How long has the hon. Member been in that Government?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I assure my hon. friend that if he will face me, he will feel more comfortable.

Shri Velayudhan: What has happened thereafter? There was deadlock at every stage of the administration in my State. Shri Govinda Menon, who is a Nair, was manoeuvred into power by the Congress General Secretary, who also is another Nair. The equlibrium has been thus unsettled because of this position effected by two Nairs both in the State and in Delhi. Those people who spoke from here, who shed crocodile tears for the Congress, who stated that they are all against communalism and so on, are bearing in their hearts poison, communal poison, and selfish interest. They feel that by openly supporting the Congress Organisation on the floor of the House, they can curry favours from the Centre. After all it will yield big personal and communal advantages. They were doing the same in our State and that was yielding good fruits. Now they think they can work here for such advantages. I request the Home Minister that by relying on such persons he would be ruining further the Congress organisation in the State. Rank communalism was the order of the day in Travancore-Cochin State where twice Congress came into power. When Shri Thanu Pillai took up the job first I was at Trivandrum at that time. In fact he took me from here in the plane and we went together to Trivandrum. That was three or four days before responsible Government was ushered in Travancore-Cochin State. I could then see how Communal elements were pestering him, threatening him and even making every decision difficult. I am not saying anything about the Proclamation. What I wish to tell here is the result of a series of developments of the past eight years. Is it going to be improved by this Proclamation? That is what the Treasury Bench should have understood. I warned the House in 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953; I told the Treasury Bench of the communal elements dominating the political scene in the State. But they did not hear my words. I may say that this Proclamation is not popular in my State; not even the Congress people like it. Some intellectual opportunists and rank communalists are appreciating it—not the people of Travancore-Cochin. Not even ten per cent like it.

Shri Mathen: 99 per cent.

Shri Velayudhan: You came from Madras State. How do you know the mind of the T.-C. State?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will request the hon. Members to listen to the Member with patience; we have to bear with him. The hon. Member also should conclude exactly at 6 and he should see that his time is not wasted.

Shri Velayudhan: Shri Thomas was telling that ninety per cent of the people are behind this Proclamation. It is not so. Of course, the people there have the greatest respect for the Prime Minister of India. I know the people of Travancore-Cochin. Shri Thomas comes from a municipality which was dominated by the Christians and all other kinds of reactionaries. What happened in the municipal elections recently there? The Congress was utterly defeated. It is the hometown of the Congress General Secretary Mr. Nair who is said to be behind all the troubles in the State along with his colleagues. What is it so? I told the former Home Minister and the Prime Minister too that the problem of Travancore-Cochin would have to be dealt with in a different way and had told them not to be deceived by the communalists who have joined the Congress who have come here to power ousting their leader. This communalism must be rooted out not by President's rule but by a democratic approach. That is the remedy. If elections took place, I can tell you the Congress is not going to get a majority. We who belong to the left groups will come together. The leftists would form Government after Kerala is formed, if it is formed at all we have got every fear now whether the Kerala State would be formed as the assembly is dissolved.

* There was no need to dissolve the Assembly. The Government could have left it at that for some time. When Kerala comes into being, you ask them to form a Government. By formation, of

[Shri Velayudhan]

a Left Government in Kerala the whole India would not go out of the Congress control; after all Congress has a great majority in the country. The leftist forces in my State would have done better than the corrupt communalists who belonged to the Congress and who ruled for so many years only to demoralise the people of the State.

People who were once Advocates earning Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 and who used to get money from both parties were in power in the State. Such people have become Chief Ministers. It is said, such a person has got the best building in Ernakulam city today. I am mentioning about the last Chief Minister Mr. Menon. He has built a building which is the best building in Ernakulam.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Personal allegations are being made against persons who are not present in this House. Is the hon. Member in order in making such allegations and bringing insinuation into the discussion?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Does a statement of fact that a building has been built amount to an allegation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an insinuation as well; it is not a statement alone.

Shri Velayudhan: If there is any insinuation, I withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I must say to the hon. Member that the House is in full attention even if he exercises a certain amount of restraint.

Shri Velayudhan: Many things about this Chief Minister is being talked in the State. The Central Government also is responsible in a way for encouraging him in his doings. The Food and Agriculture Minister, Shri Jain, knows an affairs regarding rice deal in the State. I am not saying these things for propaganda. There were certain other things too in which the Chief Minister was stated to be involved—the last Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin Mr. Govinda Menon. This was about 5½ lakh rupees for a coconut oil deal.

An Hon. Member: It was rice.

Shri Velayudhan: That is another one I mentioned earlier. A writ came to the High Court and it was later on withdrawn through the persuasion of the Chief Minister. There were certain allegations from the Congress Party itself about Mr. Menon. Communalism was being practised by the Congress and it was Congress that was responsible for it. That responsibility has devolved on the Centre's shoulders now. I am not much in favour of parliamentary democracy. I have not got much interest in parliamentary democracy. That is my personal belief; it may not be suitable for India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As the hon. Member has taken the oath to work it, he cannot say so now. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Velayudhan: If an opportunity is given, I would have wrecked it. Unfortunately, I am an humble being in India today. I wish that the hon. Home Minister should understand this kind of playing by rank communalists who are trying to get some job or the other for this or that man and for them too. That is the position today.

What is the remedy? A Ministry would not have done anything wrong if it was there installed. The Centre has control over it. According to the Constitution, it can exercise every control over mal-administration, or good administration, of a state. Even if Thanu Pillai was in power, the Centre could have put a watch over the state. He was perhaps the best Chief Minister we had.

Why are we against the Congress as a whole in that State? We were fighting for freedom, not like the Indian National Congress outside; we were fighting against the autocracy of a big giant, Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, who was supported by some of the topmost Congress leaders outside the State then. We suffered from that. That is why there is basic hostility towards Congress leadership in that State and Congress alone is responsible for that. It is the communalism of the Congress outside the State that was responsible for the softness exercised by the Congress on Shri C. P. R. Ayar who put thousands of our people in the jails and lockups.

If you want democracy in any form to function in Travancore-Cochin the Home Minister and others will have to understand the basic factors of the conflicts in my State. So far as the Proclamation is concerned I say again that it is thoroughly unpopular and as far as my people are concerned, they will never allow it to function and they will not give any place to Congress to repeat it.

6 P.M.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as it is the first occasion when I had the opportunity of speaking while you are occupying the Chair you will permit me to offer you my congratulations on your elevation to this eminent office. Your conduct of the proceedings as Chairman had marked you out for this position and that really guarantees that the business of the House under you will maintain the best traditions that our House have been able to or is likely to build for the future.

Sir, a number of speeches have been made on this Resolution. I am glad to find that, but for the last speaker, everyone who had the occasion to speak on this Resolution from Travancore-Cochin has supported it. Not only have the Members supported the Resolution but some of them have also declared solemnly that in their view 90 per cent. at least of the people of Travancore-Cochin have welcomed this Proclamation and will be glad to make the regime, that is now being ushered in, in every way successful and prosperous. I am thankful to them and I hope the authorities there will be looking to them for co-operation and assistance.

I must make one point clear. Whether it be politics or whether it be democracy, we all have to discharge one supreme duty and that is to see that the common man gets his due and that nobody is made the foot-ball or plaything of political intrigue or insatiable ambitions. So, whatever we do we have to bear in mind the interests and needs of the people and to see that they are served. We will not be swerved from that path by any other consideration.

The Leader of the Communist Party spoke of conspiracy when he started his speech. He was perhaps in his elements. He is better qualified to speak about conspiratorial and underground methods than I can claim to be, but in this case he seems to have over-shot the mark. It was preposterous to connect the Proclamation with the developments that will take place in the month of October. Is it really suggested that the six members of the Congress Party resigned from the Party in order to create a crisis and in order to enable the Rajpramukh to invite the Leader of the Communist Party in Travancore-Cochin and then of the Socialist Party, to keep the offer open for 10 or 12 days only to find that at the end of all the efforts he had no way out but to make this recommendation ? Is it really suggested that all this was done with a view to preclude the possibility of the Communists getting any foothold in the month of October in the newly formed Kerala State ? Nothing could be more fantastic and nothing could be more imaginary.

Shri V. P. Nayar : And nothing could be more real.

Pandit G. B. Pant : I did not hear the last word. I think even Shri Gopalan in his sober moments outside this House will realise that this argument does not quite befit him.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We were told that the attempt of the Congress Party has been to maintain itself in power. I was really somewhat perplexed when this statement came from Shri Asoka Mehta. He spoke with full-throated vehemence and he used all suave expressions like 'piracy', 'partisanship' and so on. I was for a moment almost unnerved. But then I found that he keeps his windows open or he does not mind the use of harsh expressions in this House. Last year he himself said —he had made the remark about Communists—that he had no desire to put power deliberately and wantonly into the hands of the hangmen of democracy. He had made it clear that according to him the Communists were hangmen of democracy and he would not deliberately and wantonly put power into their hands. Well, since then he has relented.

Shri Asoka Mehta : No, they have changed according to the Leader of the House.

Pandit G. B. Pant : Well, anyway he has taken them on their own professions....

Shri Asoka Mehta : On the advice of the Prime Minister.

Pandit G. B. Pant : And he has no doubts about what they say. At least there is hope for us too ; that is what I feel. Then you must change in order that you may win his trust. If you stick to your principles, then he would not like you.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : The Communists were not there. It was the P.S.P. that was forming the Ministry, the Communists were supporting them.

Pandit G. B. Pant : It was a marriage which neither party is prepared to confess and proclaim they would enter.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : Like the marriage of the Congress and T.T.N.C.

Pandit G. B. Pant : Whatever it be, in this particular case neither the P.S.P. nor the Communists seem to be enthusiastic about the alliance which they were hatching and which did not materialise.

Shri A. K. Gopalan : We took a lesson from the Congress and T.T.N.C.

Pandit G. B. Pant: You will have many more lessons hereafter. I see that the process of conversion is proceeding very satisfactorily and speedily. I hold testimony to that and a day may come when you may shed all your prejudices and join the Congress in all sincerity.

An Hon. Member: Never.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am prepared to concede all that. But Shri Asoka Mehta used his expressions and I am really surprised that after what he had said about Communists he should have now been shocked to such an extent as to charge the Government here of partisanship because the Communists, the P.S.P. and a few others could not combine together to form a hotch-potch Cabinet in Travancore-Cochin. I was really amazed that after all that he had said, this should have emanated from him.

Then, he talked of principles. I regard him as a man of virtue. I trust him. But, I am reminded of the fact that the P.S.P. had in its policy statement, which was adopted with a fanfare of trumpets, with great solemnity and seriousness, said that they would not accept office in any State except when they were in a majority. In any case, it was unthinkable that they would accept office when they were not the biggest group in any State. That was their declaration made by the executive of the party after due deliberation which remains unamended to this day. Now, to charge the Congress with partisanship and to say that we are influenced by considerations of expediency or otherwise, though nothing that we have done can be said to be inconsistent with our declared policy and programme for the welfare and well-being of the people and the P.S.P. in Travancore-Cochin was departing from and altogether defying the basic principles laid down by the national executive of the party, looks somewhat curious.

Then, Shri Asoka Mehta said that he wished that we had some taste of the opposition. He does not know that we who are here have served our period of probation much longer. I wish he had an opportunity of sitting in the Government Benches. Then he would realise how glibly people talk in the opposition and attribute motives to the Government and are unable to appreciate the very virtuous approach of the Government, even if it is actuated by the best of motives and the highest standards of integrity and morality.

Acharya Kripalani: The lady protests too much.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That would give him some idea or some measure of all this. When he will have that opportunity, I do not know. But, I hope that when it comes, he will be chastened by his experience.

So far as the real issue in controversy is concerned, it is a very simple one. It has been suggested that the Congress Party has been guided by its own Party considerations in adopting this attitude towards the various developments that have taken place in Travancore-Cochin. We were told that we are here only to boost our party and to suppress everybody else. But, Shri Asoka Mehta forgot that although he had in Travancore-Cochin a following of not more than 19 members, and although the strength of the Congress stood at 50, we allowed the P.S.P. to form the Ministry, to have all Ministers from their own party.

Shri Kamath: You could not form one.

Shri A. M. Thomas: And the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker also from that party.

Pandit G. B. Pant: We supported them and we gave them our unstinted co-operation for a full year. Does that indicate that we tried to intrude upon other people's preserves? Does that in any way suggest that we care only for the Congress Party? Is it not proof positive and conclusive of the fact that we try to avoid any developments which may result in enforcement or imposition of President's rule, and go to the extent of helping those who, judged by any democratic standards, would not be entitled even to be regarded as a party in a particular State? With all these facts before us, to charge us with some sort of partisanship is, to say the least, uncharitable.

We might look at the position in Travancore-Cochin. At the time when Shri Govinda Menon resigned, the Congress Party, including the T.T.N.C., had 54 members. The members who had resigned from the Congress party were 6. The Communist Party had 27, P.S.P. 15, Revolutionary Socialist Party 9, Kerala Socialist Party 3, Independents 3. Now, a party which had a strength of about 50, retired because it had ceased to have an abosolute majority. Then, we are told that the strength of the Congress at that time was only 56 and they had a strength of 60. But, hon. Members forgot that there is a difference between a solid party of 56 and a hotch-potch gang consisting of 5 to 10 parties with 3 or 8 or 10 from each. Why did not these parties combine together and form a united bloc? When the Congress was running the Government? Obviously it was because their principles differed, they could not join hands even in opposition. How could it then be expected that the parties which could not join in the matter of opposition, could work together with such a slender strength as 57? It may have grown up to 58 or 59. But, that shows what was the process and how these things were being managed and manoeuvred. No strength on the 20th; unable to give names even of 50; then, somehow, whether by coaxing or by other methods, you won over one man—just won over to the extent of obtaining his signature; then you go and win over one in the midnight and so on and so forth. Then, you talk of piracy, kidnapping, absconding and what not, when this process of progressive piracy continues. Then I say that it cannot be trusted because it has an element of piracy about it. So, when we deal with the affairs of millions of people, we cannot allow them to be made a victim of the idiosyncracies of a few individuals who have set their eye on a high office. The interests of the people must be regarded as supreme and must have priority over everything else.

I remember,—I am reminded rather of what the leader of the P.S.P in Andhra said at the time when the Congress Party in Andhra was defeated by one vote over the motion on the Ramamurthy report. At that time, in Andhra too there were parties like this. Just as we have 6 or 7 in Kerala, so they were in Andhra. The leader of the P.S.P. then said as follws:

> "The alternative is either a successor government or a re-election. A successor government cannot improve the stability of political life in Andhra. To bring conditions of peace and harmony in the political life of Andhra, heterogeneous political groups and elements should be eleminated and this has been long overdue. Good administration is one of the needs of a State and any attempt to form a Government with hotch-potch majorities should be discouraged."

This is from the horse's own mouth; I am only repeating.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The horse has run away from the stable.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So, when you quote from those who can be treated as authority by your adversary, then I think you cannot be said to be on slippery ground.

Then, some references were made to the Constitution, and it was said that the Congress Party is determined to throttle democracy. Well, Shri Kamath dreams even during the day time, but I would like to enquire who was responsible for this Constitution, who framed it, who made this provision.

Shri Kamath: You and I.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Both of us.

Shri Kamath: You have forgotten it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Then, I would like you not to misunderstand it or misconstrue it now, as you were one of the authors. (*Shri Kamath*: You should not misuse it.) Obviously when this Constitution was framed this proposition was definitely laid down as we had a number of States in our country. The stages of development varied from State to State. There might be some difficult occasions, emergencies and so on due to political or administrative reasons, and it was necessary to make provision to meet such difficulties. In order to face such emergencies this provision was made in article 356. We were told that it is only when people are fighting in the streets, houses are burnt and there is no order and tranquillity anywhere and everything has gone to pieces, it is only then that we can make use of this provision in the Constitution. We want to make provision so that such a contingency may never arise, so that such disasters may never follow. So, it becomes necessary to make use of it whenever there is a constitutional break-down.

Now, my friends say 57 is an adequate number. Fifty-seven so far as arithmetic goes, is less than half of 118. Half of 118 is 59. So 57 cannot out-vote 61, but leaving that alone, if this number were even below 57, suppose it was only 50 then what would have been the remedy? What would the hon. Members expect the Government to do?

Shri Kamath: Hypothetical.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Hypothetical it is. I would like you to consider hypothetical cases and to detach your mind from realities which are altogether imaginary.

Shri Kamath says that so far as S.R.C. goes I had misled the House when I said that the Communists and the P.S.P. had different views about vital matters affecting Travancore-Cochin State. He as a constitutional pandit who was in the Constituent Assembly tells us that there

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

can be no voting on these matters, that no such proposition can be placed before the House.

Shri Kamath : Not for a vote of confidence. Article 3 is there.

Pandit G. B. Pant : I think I will have to re-read my elementary politics under you before I can swallow that lesson. That is something which is altogether, I would not say ridiculous, but preposterous.

Shri Kamath : Let us sit down together.

Pandit G. B. Pant : Then we were told that we had thrust all this upon Travancore-Cochin, but is it a reality? Is that true? The Rajpramukh of Travancore-Cochin called the Communist Party. We had no prejudice against any one. To say we wanted to keep the Communists out is not consistent with the approach of the Rajpramukh to the Communist Party. They declared their inability to form the Government. The Communist Party was in a majority. As compared with the P.S.P. their numbers were almost double. Still, they could not form the majority. Well, if the P.S.P. had supported the Communists, I think the Communists would have the same stand—whether the Communists had supported the P.S.P. or the P.S.P. had supported the Communists. One cannot understand the difference between communists being unable to form the Government—the P.S.P. being supported by communists, but communists themselves being not supported by P.S.P. What sort of alliance is that, and how can one rely or depend upon that? That by itself shows that there are certain reservations.

Shri Kamath : You are supported by the T.T.N.C.

Pandit G. B. Pant : The T.T.N.C. would help you, but you were not there, you were in C.P. If you had been in Travancore-Cochin things would have been much easier.

So I say that the fact remains that the communists had not the support of the P.S.P. and the P.S.P. would not really offer their support. The main grievance of the communist party is not that the new Cabinet has not been formed, but they say that sometime in October their forces would gather fresh strength that they would be able to overshadow others. I do not know how they would have done it, because their number is said to be only 8 out of 34. If 8 out of 34 are added then their ratio does not increase. Still their numbers relatively do not seem to be much different, then they are today. So, how could this conspiracy be hatched in order to anticipate and forestall all this? I think there they are labouring under a misapprehension, because their minds are scattered on matters concering themselves and they do not care to take a wider view of things.

Sir, the Rajpramukh failed to find anyone whom he could appoint as the Chief Minister for ten or twelve days. He gave ample time. People went about in motor cars, I think at the speed of 80 or 90 or hundred miles during day and during night, but still they could not show on paper sufficient number at least till the 21st, on the day the report was submitted. So, the Rajpramukh having failed to find anybody who could bear the burden of running the Government, reported to the President and we here who owe a responsibility to this House and also to the people outside considered it our duty to make some arrangement which would enable the people of Travancore-Cochin to enjoy the amenities and the benefits of democratic rule. I think, so far as that effort goes, it should carry the goodwill and support of everyone. Let us all devote our energies to the betterment of the people of Travancore-Cochin and make the new regime a success.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar) : Sir, I beg to move :

> In the Resolution moved by the Home Minister—
>
> *for* "assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of" *substitute* "in relation to the State of".

The Resolution relates to our approving the proclamation. The Resolution mentions "assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of Travancore-Cochin. As a matter of fact, the Proclamation is concerned not only with the assuming of functions of Government, but also with respect to delegating the powers of the legislature to this House and certain incidental provisions. I think the best course would be to omit the words "assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of" and in their place substitute "in relation to the State of". That will make matters simple and clear.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

In the Resolution moved by the Home Minister—

for "assuming to himself all the functions of the Government of" *substitute* "in relation to the State of".

The Motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the other amendments moved by hon. Members and then put the Resolution, as amended, to the vote of the House. Does any hon. Member want any of his amendments to be put to vote?

Shri Kamath: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That in the Resolution, *for* "approves" *substitute* "regrets".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now No. 5.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not press my amendment in view of the amendment moved by the Minister of Legal Affairs and beg to withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: Then there is one amendment in the name of Shri Velayudhan. Does the hon. Member want to press it?

Shri Velayudhan: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added:

> "and resolves that the Proclamation shall be revoked before the 30th April, 1956, and Parliamentary Government restored in the State."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Then, there is Shri A. M. Thomas's amendment. No. 7. Has hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments Nos. 5 and 7?

The amendments were by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the Resolution as amended to vote. The question is:

> "That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956, under Article 356 of the Constitution, in relation to the State of Travancore-Cochin."

The Lok Sabha divided: **Ayes, 100**: Noes, 25.

Division No. 1] **AYES** **[6-35 P.M.**

Achuthan, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Akarpuri, Sardar
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Balmiki, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bharati, Shri G. S.
Borkar, Shrimati Anusayabai
Borooah, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan
Damodaran, Shri Nettur P.
Das, Shri K. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Datar, Shri
Deb, Shri S. C.
Deshmukh, Dr. P S.
Deshmukh, Shri C. D.
Dhulekar, Shri
Diwan, Shri R. S.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dutta, Shri, S. K.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Eacharan, Shri I.
Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gounder, Shri. K. P.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Iyyunni, Shri C. R.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jangde, Shri
Jena, Shri Niranjan
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kajrolkar, Shri
Karmarkar, Shri
Kasliwal, Shri
Keshavaiengar, Shri
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khongmen, Shrimati
Kirolikar, Shri
Kottukappally, Shri
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T T.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lallanji, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malviya, Pandit C. N.
Mathew, Shri
Matthen, Shri
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Muhammed Shaffe, Chaudhuri
Mukne, Shri Y. M.
Musafir, Giani, G. S.
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nijalingappa, Shri
Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila
Pataskar, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pawar, Shri V. P.
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Dass, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri P. Subba
Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Saksena, Shri Mohanlal
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanganna, Shri
Satish Chandra, Shri
Sen, Shrimati Sushama
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shukla, Pandit B.
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar
Sinha, Dr. S. N.
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri
Subrahmanyam, Shri T.
Suresh Chandra, Dr.
Tewari, Sardar R. B. S.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Vaishnav, Shri H. G.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wodeyar, Shri

NOES

Amjad Ali, Shri
Basu, Shri K.K.
Biren Dutt, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri N C.
Chowdary, Shri C. R.
Chowdhury Shri N. B.
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S.
Kamath, Shri
Kriplani, Acharya
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mishra, Pandit S. C.
More, Shri S. S.
Mushar, Shri
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Raghavachari, Shri
Reddy, Shri R. N.
Rishang Keishing, Shri
Singh, Shri R. N.
Swami, Shri Sivamurthi
Velayudhan, Shri
Verma Shri Ramji.

The motion was adopted.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT—TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Mr. Speaker: So far as the Demands for Grants on Account are concerned, I will put them to vote.

The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. I to XLII be granted to the President on account out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants—Travancore-Cochin that were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below*:—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,35,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Agricultural Income-Tax and Sales-Tax'."

DEMAND NO. II—LAND REVENUE

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,87,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Land Revenue."

DEMAND NO. III—EXCISE

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,36,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Excise'."

DEMAND NO. IV—STAMPS

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. V—FOREST

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,52,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Forests'."

DEMAND NO.VI—REGISTRATION

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND NO. VII—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Motor Vehicles Acts'."

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. VIII—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,60,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS, SECRETARIAT AND ATTACHED OFFICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers, Secretariat and attached Officers'."

DEMAND No. X—STATE LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND No. XI—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND No. XII—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,44,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XIII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,32,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. XIV—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,34,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. XV—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. XVI—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND No. XVII—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,32,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. XVIII—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,53,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XIX—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Public Health'."

[Mr. Speaker]

DEMAND NO. XX—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,28,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of of March, 1957, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. XXI—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,63,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Rural Development'."

DEMAND NO. XXII—VETERINARY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND NO. XXIII—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,85,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, in 1957, in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. XXIV—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,73,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—LABOUR AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,06,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Labour and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XXVI—CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,90,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. XXVII—ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND NO. XXVIII—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,75,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XXIX—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. XXX—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,88,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XXXI—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,53,000 be granted to the

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Community Development Projects'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,59,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (COMMERCIAL)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,95,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (NON-COMMERCIAL)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,98,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Irrigation (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Agricultural Improvements'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,99,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electrictiy Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Account of other Works outside the Revenue Account'."

DEMAND No. XL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,83,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STATE SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,14,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards

[Mr. Speaker]

defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. XLII—LOANS AND ADVANCES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,82,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Loans and Advances'."

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): How much time will you allow for a discussion on this as there has been no discussion on the Budget?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): We want some assurance; we do not want to be obstructive at this stage. Let the whole thing go through, but we should have a full opportunity of discussing this Budget at the earliest possible day so that we may not be deprived of our chance of having a full say on it.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I have already announced that by the third week of next month, we shall get enough opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members will have ample opportunities to discuss in detail the Budget in respect of the Travancore-Cochin State. This is only a Vote on Account. These Demands are granted.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin for the service of a part of the financial year 1956-57.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin for the service of a part of the financial year 1956-57."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sir, I introduce** the Bill and beg to move**:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin for the service of a part of the financial year 1956-57 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Travancore-Cochin tor the service of a part of the financial year 1956-57 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I want to make an announcement before the House adjourns.

The Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1956 which has now been passed by the House is a Money Bill. Under the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha shall, within a period of fourteen days from the date of receipt of the Bill, return it to Lok Sabha with its recommendation. As hon. Members are aware, the Rajya Sabha is not in session, and if the Bill is sent to that House immediately, the period of fourteen days will lapse before the Rajya Sabha meets on the 23rd April, 1956. I am therefore, directing the Secretary not to transmit the Bill to the Rajya Sabha till the 16th April, 1956.

6-49 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Saturday, the 31st March, 1956

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*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29-3-1956. pp 137-40.

**Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the President.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Thursday*, 29*th March*, 1956.]

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 3719

A copy of the Notification No. S. R. O. 716, dated the 24th March, 1956, making certain amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, was laid on the Table under subsection (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act 1954.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 3719–20

Shri K. M. Vallatharas called attention to the large-scale migration of Hindus from East Pakistan.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna) made a brief statement in regard thereto and also laid a statement on the Table.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE 3720

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) made a statement regarding certain changes in the programme of dates for the discussion of Demands for Grants relating to certain Ministries in respect of General Budget 1956-57 necessitated by the intervention of certain emergent items included in the list of business for the 29th March, 1956.

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 3720–76

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs was continued. The Demands were voted in full.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ADOPTED 3776–3854

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant) moved the Resolution regarding the Proclamation issued by the President on the 23rd March, 1956 *re.* Travancore-Cochin.

The discussion was concluded. The Lok Sabha divided and the Resolution was adopted, as amended, by 100 votes to 25.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, TRAVANCORE-COCHIN . 3853–61

Demands for Grants on Account, in respect of Travancore-Cochin for 1956-57 were voted in full.

BILL PASSED . . . 3861–62

Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill was introduced, considered and passed.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, 31ST MARCH 1956—

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Private Members' Bills.

GIPN– S. 5—32 LOK Sabha—23-1-57—840